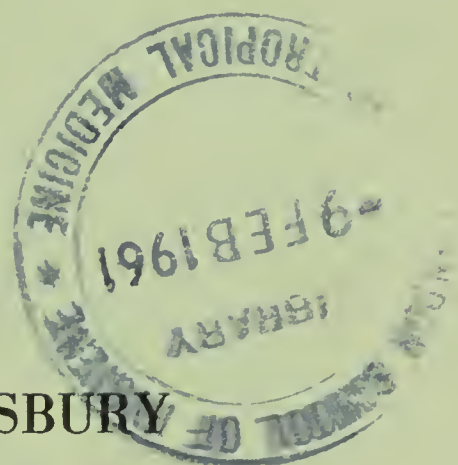


4643



6561 100 91



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

for the Year

1 9 5 8

by

The Medical Officer of Health

T. W. ROBSON, (M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, HALIFAX ROAD, DEWSBURY
Telephone : Dews. 1733.

66677





COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

for the Year

1 9 5 8

by

The Medical Officer of Health

T. W. ROBSON, (M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, HALIFAX ROAD, DEWSBURY.
Telephone : Dews. 1733.

CONTENTS.

COMMITTEES	Page 4
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS... ..	4-6
INTRODUCTION	7-8

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Local Health Services Review	9, 10, 11
Financial Statement	14
Vital Statistics... ..	14
Population	15
Causes of Death ... ..	...16, 17
Infant Deaths	19
Premature Infants ... ..	...20, 21
Marriages	22
Medical Examinations	22
Occupations	22
Housing	23
Blind Persons	24
Problem Families	25

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory facilities	28
Promotion of cleanliness	28
Orthopaedic treatment	28
Nursing Homes	28
Treatment Centres and Clinics ... ..	...28, 29
National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47	30
Nursery and Child Minders Regulations	30
Claims to Sickness Benefit	30

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water ... ..	...82, 33
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	34
Rivers and streams ... ..	...35, 36
Swimming baths	37
Public Conveniences	37
Refuse Collection and Disposal	38

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children—Section 22 :	
Ante-Natal Clinics	40
Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes	40
Post-Natal Clinic	40
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics—Staincliffe General Hospital	41
Infant Welfare Clinics ... ..	...41, 42
Vitamin Supplements	41
Dental Service	43, 44,
Day Nurseries	45
Mother and Baby Homes	45
Illegitimate Children	45
Midwives Service—Section 23 :	
Domiciliary midwifery	46
Hospital midwifery	46
Health Visiting—Section 24 :	
Work of the Health Visitors ... ..	...46, 47
Home Nursing—Section 25 :	
Work of the District Nurses	48

Vaccination and Immunisation—Section 26 :	
Immunisation ... ..	...49, 50
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	50, 51
Ambulance Service—Section 27 :	
Work of the Ambulance Service ... ..	...51, 52
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care—Section 28 :	
Work of the Tuberculosis Visitor	53
Provision of Free Milk	53
B.C.G. Vaccination ... ..	...53, 54
Convalescent Care	54
Loan of Nursing Requisites	54
Health Education ... ..	...54-60
Work of the V.D. Social Worker	60
Domestic Help Service—Section 29 :	
Work of the Domestic Helps	66
Mental Health Service—Section 51 :	
Care of Mental Defectives	62
Mentally Ill persons	63
Work of the Duly Authorised Officers	64
Work of the Mental Health Worker ... ..	...64, 65
Occupation Centre ... ..	...66, 67

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases ... ..	...70, 71
Tuberculosis	73, 74, 75
Venereal Diseases	75
Food Poisoning	76
Cancer	76

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Introduction	77
Staff	78
Supervision of Food Supplies :	
Supervision of Food Supplies	78
Food Hygiene Regulations ... ..	...77, 78
Adulteration	79, 80
Meat Inspection	80, 81, 82
Inspection of Other Foods... ..	82
Milk Supply	82, 83
Ice Cream	84, 85
General Sanitary Inspection	85, 86
Housing Statistics	87
Rodent Control	88
Clean Air Act, 1956	89
Atmospheric Pollution	89, 90
Meteorological Report	89
Rag Flock	91
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	91
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	91
Eradication of Vermin	91
Infectious Diseases	91
Refuse Accommodation	91
Factories Act, 1937	90, 91
Drainage	93
Shops Acts, 1912-38	93
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	93

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1958).

Chairman : Alderman A. SUGDEN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor F. W. CRAVEN.

THE MAYOR (Councillor F. Fox, J.P.) (*ex-officio*).

Alderman J. E. McDONALD

Alderman M. SCARGILL

Alderman J. E. TOLSON, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. M. FIELD

Councillor Mrs. V. FERRARI

Councillor J. WALSH

Councillor Dr. R. W. BLAKEY

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1958).

Chairman—Councillor H. M. NUNNS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor J. W. JORDAN.

THE MAYOR

Councillor A. RAMSDEN

Councillor W. WEIR

Councillor A. WILKINSON

Councillor Mrs. A. COCKCROFT

Councillor J. M. Fox

Councillor R. WOOD

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1958.**Medical Officer of Health—**

T. W. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

G. CUST, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 4-10-58)

E. I. BLENKINSOP, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 1-11-58)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

†MARY DOREEN FOX, M.B., Ch.B.

NORAH A. HODGKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

†H. N. BURWELL, F.R.C.S.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—

†E. S. TAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Senior Dental Officer—

J. R. TUXFORD, L.D.S.

Dental Officers—

J. A. SWANSTONE, L.D.S. (from 18-8-58)

*B. FRANCIS, L.D.S.

*W. A. OLDROYD, L.D.S.

†Dr. Fox is an officer of the Hospital Management Committee : 49% of her salary is paid by the corporation on account of her work in the corporation maternity clinics.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

H. HAWORTH, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Sanitary Science.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

C. PARKER, S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.

†With permission of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

*Part-time

District Public Health Inspectors—**J. D. CLAYTON**, Cert. S.I.J.B.**A. CLOUGH**, Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I. (Resigned 11-5-58)**S. BURNS**, Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.**J. D. WHITEHEAD**, Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.**F. BURTON**, Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I. (from 8-12-58).**Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.****I. ALDERSON**, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.**Elghtlands Day Nursery—****Matron—J. WALSHAW**, N.S.C.N.**Orchard School, Saville Town.****Supervisor—C. BYRNE**, R.M.P.A., Dip.N.A.M.H.**Health Visitors—****B. M. FRYER**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.**I. HALLILEY**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.**B. SQUIRE**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.**C. G. BUTLER**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.**P. M. CROSSLEY**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.***N. DORAN**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor**K. E. NAYLOR**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor**I. HUTCHINSON**, S.R.C.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.**S. MASON**, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., B.T.A., Health Visitor's Cert.

(from 1-8-58).

Temporary Health Nurses—**A. MILNER**, S.R.N., S.C.M.**Physiotherapist—**

Vacant.

District Nurses—Home Nursing Service—**Mr. E. HUMPHRIES**, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.**Mr. N. WRAITHMELL**, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.**L. GATES**, S.R.N.**D. BLACKBURN**, S.R.N.**C. D. SMITH**, S.E.A.N.**A. NAUGHTON**, S.E.A.N.**E. DIXON**, S.R.N.**M. BANKS**, S.R.N. (resigned 31-5-58).**M. F. HODGSON**, S.R.N.**E. QUAYLE**, S.R.N.**J. M. INGLE**, S.R.N. (from 5-5-58).***M. LUMB**, S.E.A.N. (from 20-1-58).**Municipal Midwives—****N. CROFT**, S.R.N., S.C.M.**M. HAMMERTON**, S.C.M.**J. POLE**, S.R.N., S.C.M.**R. BLACKBURN**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.

*Part-time.

Tuberculosis Care and After Care Visitor—

F. GLOAG, S.R.N., T.A. Cert. (resigned 31-12-58).

V.D. Social Worker—

•G. E. DAVIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Authorised Officers and Mental Deficiency Visitors—

•H. ROBERTS.

•H. A. WILMAN.

•N. DORAN, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

Mental Health Worker—

K. CHAFFER.

Home Help Organiser—

G. E. M. ETHERINGTON, S.R.N.

Borough Analyst—

•F. W. M. JAFFE, B.SC., F.I.C.

Chief Clerk—

H. TRANMER, D.P.A.

Clerical Staff—

L. PARKER, D.P.A.

Miss D. NODDINGS.

Mrs. E. SMALLWOOD.

Miss M. PARKER.

Mrs. D. MIDGLEY.

Mrs. P. HIRD

Mrs. J. WOOD

Miss S. MORTON

Miss M. BANCROFT

Miss J. C. BINNS (from 1-8-58).

•Part-time

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
DEWSBURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the health services for Dewsbury for the year 1958.

The Registrar General estimated the civilian population of the town at mid-1958 at 53,330, an increase of 140 on the previous year's figure. The natural increase in the population of Dewsbury (that is the excess of live births over deaths) during the year was 196.

Live births registered were 919 composing 452 males and 467 females. Of this number 50 or 5·4% were illegitimate as compared with 41 or 4·3% in 1957. The birth rate for the year was 17·2 as compared with 17·6 for the previous year. The corrected live birth rate was 17·4 and the national figure was 16·4.

The Still-Birth Rate was 27·5 per 1,000 total births, a welcome reduction on the previous year's figure of 34·9, the national figure for 1958 was 21·6.

The death rate of 13·5 per 1,000 population was above the national rate of 11·7 and a slight decrease on the town's 1957 death rate of 13·9. The heaviest mortality was caused by the group including heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system, which accounted for 320 deaths or 44% of the total of 723 deaths from all causes. Cancer (all forms) was responsible for 135 deaths and a death rate of 2·5 per 1,000 persons living, and causing 18·7% of the deaths from all causes. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was the cause of 4 deaths.

For the eighth year in succession there were no maternal deaths.

Out of a total of 723 deaths, 491, *i.e.*, 68% were in persons over 65 years of age, and 175, *i.e.*, 24% were in persons between 45-65 years of age. It will thus be seen that 92% of all deaths were in persons over 45 years of age.

The Infant Death Rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 live births was 20·6, which with the exception of last year (20·2) was the lowest ever recorded in Dewsbury. The national figure was 22·5.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (other than tuberculosis) which occurred in Dewsbury during 1958 was 539 as against 1,505 in 1957. Of this total approximately 46% were measles and 28% dysentery. There were no cases of diphtheria.

The work of the Department proceeded smoothly throughout the year and full statements regarding the various services appear in the respective sections. I trust that the report will be read with interest, in particular, that section dealing with Health Education.

May I take this opportunity to tender to the Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee my sincere appreciation of the generous help and support so freely given throughout the year.

I also wish to thank the Town Clerk and other officers of the Council for their valuable co-operation and help, and lastly and by no means least, my own staff, professional and clerical, for their conscientious work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. ROBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.

In 1952 a special survey was prepared of the first five years' working of the local health services and it was included in the annual report for that year. The Minister has now requested a brief general review of the manner in which, during the past ten years, the local health services have functioned under the wider setting of the National Health Service generally.

In order to function efficiently it has become increasingly evident over the years that the three branches of the National Health Service, *i.e.*, Hospitals, General Practitioners and Local Health Services are certainly not watertight compartments and that they must work in close liaison and harmony in order to achieve maximum efficiency. In Dewsbury this liaison has been, in most cases, freely given by all the branches and insofar as the local health services are concerned it has always been the endeavour of the Health Department to give as much help as possible to General Practitioners and Hospitals. I believe it is true to state that friendly and happy relations do exist between the three branches in Dewsbury and that the functions of each are being better understood with the result that effective liaison is becoming more and more easy to achieve. There is, of course, much room for even more development, *e.g.*, attaching Health Visitors to various General Practitioners, which has not been possible to date because of the shortage of such trained personnel.

Several aspects of the local health authority's functions have helped to produce a closer relationship and, in particular, I would mention the Home Nursing Service. This service is extensively used particularly by General Practitioners and I am sure it is appreciated by them. Other services which have contributed towards a closer relationship are the Mental Health Service, the Home Help Service, the Convalescent Care scheme, the issue of Nursing Appliances, and the Ambulance Service. Because of their frequent use by General Practitioners and Hospitals the gap between these branches and that of the Local Health Authority has been greatly narrowed. The Health Department also derives much advantage because it, in its turn, has need of co-operation from the Hospitals and General Practitioners in many of the new schemes it introduces.

In brief there is no doubt that a better understanding of each other's work has led to an increasing amount of liaison with corresponding better results for patients and the public at large. Personal relationships between members of the different branches of the National Health Service, is to my mind, of the utmost importance and the phrase "Getting to know one another" is the basis upon which good liaison can be established. Since 1952 when a detailed survey of the local health services was made certain improvements have taken place. These are :—

(a) *Home Nursing Service*

In 1952, the nurses made 20,792 visits whereas in 1958 they made 31,047.

(b) *Home Help Service.*

In 1952, the Home Helps worked 43,439 hours. In 1958, 52,543 hours were worked.

(c) *Occupation Centre.*

This centre was opened in April, 1953 with 50 approved places. In 1957 an extension was built increasing the number of approved places to 75.

(d) *Health Education.*

A great advance has been made in this aspect of Preventive Medicine. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and a Senior Health Visitor have shared most of the work between them, and I commend the section in the report on Health Education for your perusal. Lectures and illustrations have been given on various and suitable topics to parents at Infant Welfare Clinics, school children of both sexes and to most voluntary organisations in the town. Requests for such talks are increasing, and during the last year or two a solid foundation has been laid upon which can be built a service which can do untold good.

Domiciliary Health Services for the Elderly Sick and Infirm.

In Ministry of Health Circular 22/58 the Minister asked that information be given in the Annual Report of any special ways in which it may have been found possible to strengthen the domiciliary health services provided for the elderly sick and infirm following consideration of the Minister's Circular 14/47. The following comments are thought to be relevant :—

(a) *Health Visitors.*

The Health Visitors have for some years been compiling a register of the elderly and visiting them as frequently as is thought necessary. Particular attention is given to such aged persons living alone. The object of visiting is the prevention of deterioration and breakdown and so enable the aged to continue to live in their own homes.

(b) *Home Help Service.*

In 1958, 88% of the Home Help Service was devoted to the chronic sick, aged and infirm persons. Endeavours are made to send the same home help to the same household as much as possible.

(c) *Home Nursing.*

In 1958, of the total cases attended by the Home Nurses 53% were aged persons and of the total visits made 64% were to such persons.

Both these services, *i.e.*, the Home Nursing and Home Help Services have gradually increased in strength over the years and every effort is made to use them as economically and efficiently as possible.

(d) *Night Attendants.*

On occasions it has been found impossible to obtain admission to hospital for very ill aged persons, living alone, and night attendants have been provided.

A list of persons willing to act as night attendants is kept in the Health Department.

(e) *Co-operation with the hospitals* re the discharge of aged persons to their own homes has been good, in that the Health Department is advised in good time before the patients are discharged and so the appropriate arrangements can be made.

(f) *Social need for admission to hospital.*

Arrangements have been made with the Geriatric Physician for the Superintendent Nursing Officer in the Health Department to access the social need for admission to hospital. The fact that one experienced officer investigates all such cases ensures a consistent method of priority.

(g) *Housing.*

The Medical Officer of Health is empowered to recommend rehousing for aged persons on medical grounds for really necessitous cases.

(h) *Liaison* with the local authority's Welfare Services is extremely good, both the staff of the Health Department and that of the Welfare Department working closely together with the ultimate aim of the maximum benefit for the aged person.

(i) *Further steps.*

In the near future a combined meeting of both Welfare and Health Committees is to consult with other bodies, *e.g.*, general practitioners, voluntary associations, etc., on what further steps might be taken to further the care of aged persons in their own homes.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA**

Area (in acres)	6,720
Estimated civilian population (Mid. 1958)	53,330
Number of Inhabited houses at 31st December, 1958 ...	18,500
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1959	£601,901
Estimated product of a penny rate 1958/59	£1,934

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer (Mr. J. L. Dyson) for the financial statement below, showing the estimated cost of the health services for the year ending 31st March, 1959.

Local Health Services.				Net Cost before Deduction of Grant
Section 22.	Care of Mothers and Young Children	...	...	£12,052
Section 23.	Midwives Services	...	...	£4,746
Section 24.	Health Visiting	...	...	£6,515
Section 25.	Home Nursing	...	...	£8,769
Section 26.	Vaccination and Immunisation...	...	...	£1,557
Section 27.	Ambulance Service	...	...	£12,844
Section 28.	Prevention of Illness. Care and After Care	...	...	£3,433
Section 29.	Home Helps	...	...	£12,005
Section 51.	Mental Health Services	...	...	£2,534
	Occupation Centre	...	...	£4,638
Public Health Act, 1936—				
	Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	£100
	Central Council for Health Education	...	...	£24
Total				<u>£69,217</u>

Vital Statistics.

		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Live Births—919	Males	452	422	30
	Females	467	447	20
Live birth rate per 1,000 population		...	...	crude, 17.23 adjusted, 17.40
		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Still-births—26	Males	14	13	1
	Females	12	12	—
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still births		...	...	27.51
Total live and still births		...	...	945
		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Infant Deaths—19	Males	9	9	—
	Females	10	10	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total		...	...	20.67
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate		...	...	20.67
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate		...	...	NIL
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)		...	...	10.88
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births		...	...	5.4%
Maternal deaths (including abortion)		...	...	NIL
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births		...	...	NIL

Year	Population	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANTILE MORTALITY Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births		
		Total Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate England and Wales	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Death Rate England and Wales	Dewsbury	England and Wales	
1918	47,101	919	17.4	17.7	956	20.25	17.0	112.0	97	
1919	52,969	1056	19.1	18.5	930	17.5	13.8	110.7	89	
1920	55,080	1271	23.07	25.4	784	14.2	12.4	110.1	80	
1921	54,164	1197	22.08	22.4	810	14.9	12.1	121.9	83	
1922	55,100	1004	18.2	20.6	745	13.32	12.9	107.5	77	
1923	55,424	942	17.05	19.7	803	14.0	11.0	82.8	69	
1924	55,121	1022	17.8	18.8	845	14.3	12.2	89.04	75	
1925	54,790	946	17.2	18.3	823	15.0	12.2	105.7	75	
1926	53,630	910	16.90	17.8	729	13.59	11.6	89.0	70	
1927	53,560	870	16.2	16.7	811	15.1	12.3	63.2	69	
1928	53,130	860	16.18	16.7	740	13.9	11.7	66.2	65	
1929	53,020	813	15.33	16.3	936	17.6	13.4	93.4	74	
1930	53,020	872	16.4	16.3	697	13.1	11.4	64.2	60	
1931	54,410	743	13.65	15.8	804	14.78	12.3	76.7	66	
1932	53,870	795	14.7	15.3	819	15.2	12.0	88.0	65	
1933	53,600	762	14.2	14.4	826	15.4	12.3	91.8	64	
1934	53,450	734	13.7	14.8	675	12.6	11.8	57.2	59	
1935	53,400	761	14.3	14.7	691	12.9	11.7	52.6	57	
1936	53,230	788	14.8	14.8	826	15.5	12.1	68.5	59	
1937	53,050	805	15.17	14.9	785	14.8	12.4	62.1	58	
1938	52,860	753	14.24	15.1	704	13.3	11.6	51.2	53	
1939	52,600	763	14.42	15.0	700	13.3	12.1	49.7	50	
1940	50,630	754	14.89	14.6	791	15.6	14.3	51.3	55	
1941	50,330	745	14.7	14.2	710	14.11	12.9	62.9	59	
1942	48,880	848	17.3	15.8	694	14.2	11.6	70.7	49	
1943	47,510	891	18.75	16.5	757	15.9	12.1	50.5	49	
1944	46,910	979	20.87	17.6	662	14.11	11.9	36.7	46	
1945	46,650	848	18.18	16.1	727	15.58	11.4	48.35	46	
1946	46,670	1012	20.37	19.1	702	14.13	11.5	41.5	43	
1947	50,850	1217	23.91	20.5	751	14.76	12.0	45.19	41	
1948	52,550	1015	19.32	17.9	692	13.17	10.8	40.39	34	
1949	52,740	1011	19.17	16.7	767	14.54	11.7	30.66	32	
1950	53,140	940	17.7	15.8	713	13.4	11.6	24.47	31	
1951	52,990	950	17.93	15.5	765	14.44	12.5	35.79	29.6	
1952	52,910	897	16.95	15.3	727	13.74	11.3	32.33	27.6	
1953	52,990	890	16.79	15.5	727	13.72	11.4	39.32	28.6	
1954	53,080	913	17.2	15.2	720	13.69	11.3	44.9	25.5	
1955	53,150	867	16.3	15.0	707	13.43	11.7	25.4	24.9	
1956	53,270	853	16.01	15.7	719	13.63	11.7	23.4	23.8	
1957	53,190	940	17.67	16.1	725	13.9	11.5	20.2	23.0	
1958	53,330	919	17.23	16.4	723	13.5	11.7	20.6	22.5	

**Comparison of Vital Statistics, Dewsbury and England and
Wales, 1958.**

	Dewsbury 1958	England & Wales 1958 (Provisional)	Dewsbury 1957
Rate per 1,000 population :			
Live Births	17.23	16.4	17.67
Corrected Live Birth Rate	17.40	—	17.84
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population :			
All causes	13.55	11.7	13.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.08	0.09	0.03
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cancer	2.53	2.1	2.2
Pneumonia	0.65	Not available	
Diphtheria	0.00		
Influenza	0.01		
Measles	0.00		
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00		
Whooping Cough	0.00	,,	0.00
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	27.5	21.6	34.9
Deaths under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births)	20.6	22.5	20.2
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births :			
Maternal causes excluding abortion	0.00	0.35	0.00
Due to abortion	0.00	0.08	0.00

Population.

1931 Census—54,302.

1951 Census—53,487.

The Registrar General estimated the home population (all ages), at mid 1958 to be 53,330 an increase of 140 on the figure for 1957.

The natural increase of the population (excess of live births over deaths) was 196.

The following Table gives an Analysis of the Vital Statistics :

Causes of Death 1958 and comparison with 1957 figures.

Registrar-General's figures.

Classifica tion No		M	F.	Total 1958	Total 1957
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	3	4	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	1
3	Syphilitic diseases	2	—	2	2
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	1	1	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	14	10	24	26
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	21	3	24	22
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	6	11
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	8	8	12
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	32	41	73	46
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	4
16	Diabetes	4	2	6	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	40	61	110	121
18	Coronary disease, angina	69	50	119	116
19	Hypertension with heart disease	8	9	17	17
20	Other heart diseases	40	54	94	102
21	Other circulatory diseases	24	26	50	50
22	Influenza	—	1	1	4
23	Pneumonia	17	18	35	27
24	Bronchitis	35	15	50	61
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	6	1	7	5
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9	2	11	5
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	8	4	12	6
29	Hyperplasia of prostate... ..	7	—	7	5
30	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	2	2	4	5
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	20	14	34	52
33	Motor vehicle accidents... ..	5	1	6	4
34	All other accidents	7	6	13	10
35	Suicide	2	—	2	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1	—
	Total	385	338	723	725

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life.

Registrar General's Figures 1958.

	Under 1		1—4		5—14		15—24		25—44		45—64		65—74		75 and Over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...									1	1						2	1	3
Tuberculosis, other ...																		
Syphilitic diseases ...											1		1				2	
Diphtheria ...																		
Whooping Cough ...																		
Meningococcal infections ...		1																1
Acute poliomyelitis ...																		
Measles ...																		
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...									1								1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...									1		3	4	6	2	4	4	14	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...											11	3	6		4		21	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...										1		1		2		2		6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...										2		1		4		1		8
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...									2		10	16	10	12	10	13	32	41
Leukaemia, ...																		
Diabetes ...											3		1			2	4	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system					1					2	6	11	17	18	26	29	49	61
Coronary disease, angina ...										1	29	12	22	24	18	13	69	50
Hypertension with heart disease											3		1	4	4	5	8	9
Other heart diseases ...									2	2	6	9	10	8	22	35	40	54
Other circulatory diseases ...											2	1	9	5	13	20	24	26
Influenza ...										1								1
Pneumonia ...	2	1	1	1						1	4	1	6	3	4	11	17	18
Bronchitis ...									1		10	5	9	1	15	9	35	15
Other respiratory diseases ...									1		1		3	1	1		6	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum									2		3		2	1	2	1	9	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea									1								1	
Nephritis and nephrosis ...							1				5	2	2			2	8	4
Hyperplasia of prostate ...											1		3		3		7	
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...																		
Congenital malformations ...	2	2															2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	5	5		1	1				1		4	1	4	3	5	4	20	14
Motor vehicle accidents ...				1			1		2		1				1		5	1
All other accidents ...		1		1			1		1		3	1	1		1	3	7	6
Suicide ...									1		1						2	
Homicide and operations of war													1				1	
Total ...	9	10	1	4	1	1	3		17	11	107	68	114	88	133	156	385	338

Birth Rate.

In 1958, the number of live births was 919, 21 less than in 1957, giving a birth rate of 17·23 per 1,000 population compared with the previous year's rate of 17·67.

The corrected birth rate (Registrar Generals area comparability factor 1.01) was 17.4 and the birth rate for England and Wales was 16.4 per 1,000 population for 1958.

The birth rates and maternal mortality rates for Dewsbury since 1941 are as follows :—

		<i>Birth Rate</i>		<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1941	...	14·7	...	6·31
1942	...	17·3	...	1·14
1943	...	18·7	...	1·07
1944	...	20·8	...	1·8
1945	...	18·1	...	Nil
1946	...	20·4	...	1·90
1947	...	19·3	...	2·41
1948	...	23·9	...	Nil
1949	...	19·2	...	Nil
1950	...	17·7	...	2·07
1951	...	17·93	...	Nil
1952	...	16·95	...	Nil
1953	...	16·79	...	Nil
1954	...	17·2	...	Nil
1955	...	16·3	...	Nil
1956	...	16·01	...	Nil
1957	...	17·67	...	Nil
1958	...	17·23	...	Nil

Death Rate.

In 1958 the number of deaths was 723, 2 less than the previous year and the death rate was 13·55 per 1,000 population compared with 13·90 in 1957.

The death rate for England and Wales in 1958 was 11·7 per 1,000 population.

Deaths Occurring in Hospitals and Institutions.

The number of deaths which occurred in hospitals or institutions during the year was 358 or 49% of the total number of deaths.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year — 1958.

Disease	Under 1 Day		1 Day— 1 week		1 week— 4 weeks		4 weeks— 3 Mths.		3—6 Mths.		6—9 Mths.		9—12 Mths.		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other defined and Ill-defined diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Congenital Malformations	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	3	3	2	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	1	1	1	9	10

Premature Births.

There were 66 live premature births notified during 1958 representing 7.1% of the live births, 27 were males and 39 females. They included 5 pairs of twins and 2 children who were twins to infants not premature on birth weight.

(a) The total number of premature babies (*i.e.*, 5½lbs. weight or less at birth) who were born :

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	16
(ii) in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	50
(iii) in private nursing home	...	...	...	...	...	—

(b) Born at home and :

(i) nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	...	16
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) who died between 1 and 7 days	...	...	...	...	—
(iv) survived 28 days	...	...	...	...	16

(d) Born in hospital :

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	6
(ii) who died between 1 and 7 days	...	...	...	...	1
(iii) survived 28 days	...	...	...	...	43

Premature Infants 1944-1958.

Year	No. of premature infants born	No. of live births	Premature Infants as a percentage of the live births
1944	27	979	2.8%
1945	26	848	3.1%
1946	49	1012	4.8%
1947	91	1217	7.5%
1948	64	1015	6.3%
1949	69	1011	6.8%
1950	51	940	5.4%
1951	56	950	5.9%
1952	57	897	6.4%
1953	57	890	6.4%
1954	64	913	7.0%
1955	74	867	8.5%
1956	69	853	8.1%
1957	60	940	6.4%
1958	66	913	7.1%

The following table shews that of the 66 premature infants born during 1958, 7 are known to have died before reaching their first birthday, 24 are known to have survived to one year of age, 35 are alive but less than one year of age at the time of writing.

Premature Live Births, 1958.
Table as at 1st May, 1959—Showing Information Relating to Weight and Survival

Number of Premature Infants born during 1958			Birth Weight	Deaths of Premature Infants			Premature Infants Alive (1/5/59)			
Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Under 1 year		Over 1 year	
							Male	Female	Male	Female
—	7	7	3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less	—	3	3	—	3	—	1
2	9	11	Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	2	1	3	—	6	—	2
6	3	9	Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	—	—	—	2	2	4	1
19	20	39	Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	1	—	1	14	8	4	12
27	39	66	Totals	3	4	7	16	19	8	16

Medical Examinations.

During 1958 a total of 177 Medical Examinations were carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department. 134 of these were for Corporation employees who were either entering the service or were due to pay superannuation contributions after the qualifying period. 4 examinations were done for outside authorities, 18 candidates for teachers' training colleges were medically examined prior to their being accepted by the colleges, and 21 persons were examined on taking up appointments as teachers.

Marriages.

Mr. B. C. Amies, M.B.E., Superintendent Registrar, has kindly furnished the following information :—

The number of marriage ceremonies during the year 1958 was 391 :—

(a)	In the Church of England	...	...	...	184
(b)	In other chapels and churches	...	...	...	98
(c)	At the Register Office	...	...	...	109

Marriages 1945-1958.

Year.				
1945	...	...	...	521
1946	...	...	...	570
1947	...	...	...	571
1948	...	...	...	551
1949	...	...	...	499
1950	...	...	...	482
1951	...	...	...	487
1952	...	...	...	441
1953	...	...	...	455
1954	...	...	...	440
1955	...	...	...	450
1956	...	...	...	405
1957	...	...	...	414
1958	...	...	...	391

Occupations.

The chief occupations in Dewsbury are in the woollen trade and its associated industries rags and shoddy, coal mining, distributive trades, dyeing and cleaning. Female labour is very important in the heavy woollen industry of which Dewsbury is the principal centre and there is a high percentage of married women workers employed. The year has been a difficult one in the textile trades and one large concern in the town has closed because of lack of trade. The unemployment position has caused concern and the Town Council are keeping the situation under close review.

Housing.

For Housing Report statistics see the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

The following statistical information has been kindly supplied by Mr. J. Fogden, Borough Architect and Buildings Surveyor :—

The number of houses completed in the Borough during the year by private enterprise was 50 and the number completed by the Corporation was 658.

Owl Lane Estate ...	...	32
Slaithwaite Road ...	...	112
Valley Road Estate ...	...	417
Ouzlewell Lane ...	...	97

			Houses built by :	
			Local Authority	Private Enterprise
1946	...	...	111	31
1947	...	...	161	34
1948	...	...	149	14
1949	...	...	94	13
1950	...	...	172	13
1951	...	...	246	21
1952	...	...	232	25
1953	...	...	230	29
1954	...	...	305	51
1955	...	...	333	109
1956	...	...	95	66
1957	...	...	280	85
1958	...	...	658	50

Of the houses completed by the Corporation in 1958, 157 were three bedroom traditional type brick houses, 281 two bedroom traditional type brick houses, 88 one bedroom bungalows, 12 two bedroom bungalows and 120 one bedroom flats. Improved solid fuel heating appliances, approved by the Ministry have been installed in 2,838 houses completed since the war. The Valley Road estate is a smoke controlled area under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

I am informed by Mr. J. B. Walker, Housing Manager, that 482 families were rehoused under the Corporation's slum clearance programme during 1958, in 372 new houses and 98 "re-lets," and 12 in other types of accommodation.

Blind Persons.

Mr. B. C. Amies, Chief Officer of Welfare Services has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of persons on the blind Register on 31st December, 1958, was 144, as shown in the following table :—

Ages	Partially Blind			Totally Blind		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	—	1	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—30	2	2	4	1	2	3
30—40	3	1	4	—	—	—
40—50	4	7	11	2	—	2
50—60	6	8	14	2	—	2
60—70	11	15	26	2	2	4
Over 70	25	41	66	2	5	7
Totals	52	74	126	9	9	18

The following information respecting the admission of persons to the register of the blind or the register of the partially sighted during 1958 has been given by Mr. G. Auty, Secretary Manager of the Dewsbury, Batley & District Institution for the Blind.

Forms B.D.8 were received in respect of 16 new cases for admission to the blind register and 8 new cases to the register of the partially sighted. The following table indicate the cause of the disability.

		Cause of Disability			
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i)	Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—				
(a)	No treatment	3	1	—	7
(b)	Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	8	—	—	5
(ii)	Number of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	4	—	—	5

Ministry of Health Circular 27/54.**Health of Children.****Prevention of break up of families.**

During the year under review 6 meetings were held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health to deal with this subject and to continue with the work that was done in the previous year. The meetings are attended by the Deputy Medical Officer, Superintendent Nursing Officer, a senior lady Housing Inspector, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, the Senior National Assistance Officer, The Children's Officer, the Senior Probation Officer, a Welfare Officer, an Education Department Welfare Officer and the Deputy Town Clerk.

9 new cases were discussed and helped during 1958 in addition to 25 cases outstanding at the end of 1957, and 18 cases were taken off the register as no longer needing help because of the improvement which had been effected or because they had removed to another area. At the end of 1958 there remained on the register 11 cases still under discussion. The remarks I made last year in connection with the long standing cases continues to be true, they are a constant source of worry to all the various officials who are trying to help them and any improvement is often of only a very transitory nature, they often re-appear as "new cases."

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH
SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

Public Health Officers.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on pages 4, 5 and 6.

Laboratory Facilities.

All specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield (Director, Dr. L. A. Little), and during 1958 approximately a total of 1,050 specimens were dealt with, mainly investigations in connection with sonne dysentery and food poisoning.

Promotion of Cleanliness.

Cases of uncleanliness are dealt with at the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury, by a specially appointed Cleansing Assistant employed in the School Health Service.

During 1958, there were 6 cases of head lice and 3 cases of scabies amongst pre-school children, 2 cases of scabies and 3 cases of head lice amongst adults.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year 11 pre-school children suffering from orthopaedic defects were seen by the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon at the School Clinic.

Nursing Homes.

There are no nursing homes registered or known to exist in the County Borough area.

Treatment Centres and Clinics at end of 1958.

The following is a list of Treatment Centres and Clinics in the Borough :—

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Child Welfare Clinics	Westborough Methodist Schoolroom, Green Lane	Monday, 2 p.m.
	Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton	Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
	Chidswell Methodist Chapel, Shaw Cross	Alternate Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
	Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road	Wednesday 2 p.m. Every afternoon 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for Welfare Foods only and Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon. for all infants foods.
	Thornhill Council Offices	Thursday 2 p.m.
	Ravensthorpe Council Offices	Friday 2 p.m.

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Ante-Natal Clinics	Moorlands Maternity Home	Monday 11 a.m. Monday 2 p.m.
	Thornhill Council Offices	Wed. 10-30 a.m.
	Moorlands Maternity Home	Wednesday 2 p.m. Thurs. 2 p.m. Tuesday 10-30 a.m.
	Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton	Thursday 10-30 a.m.
Post-Natal Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	By appointment alternate Fridays 2 p.m.
*Premature Baby Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	1st and 3rd Fridays 10-0 a.m.
*Consultant Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	Monday 4 p.m.
*Paediatric Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	2nd Friday each month, 9.0 a.m.
Dental Clinic (Maternity Cases)	Central Dental Clinic, 40, Leeds Road	By appointment
*Orthopaedic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 10 a.m. 2nd Mon. in month.
*Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 9 a.m. to 12 noon Tuesday & Thurs.
Diphtheria Immunisation	All Child Welfare Clinics	Clinic day.
*Chest Clinic	Dewsbury General Hospital (Returned Cases)	Tuesday a.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Friday a.m.
	(New Cases)	Monday 1.45 p.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m. Friday p.m.
	(B.C.G.)	Third Friday a.m.
*Venereal Diseases	Dewsbury General Hospital	Daily. Medical Officer attends :— Monday 1-30 to 4 p.m. Thursday 10 to 12 noon. Friday 5 to 7 p.m.

*Attended by Medical Officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47.

This section empowers the authority on certification by the Medical Officer of Health to require the removal to hospital or other suitable premises subject to approval by a court, of a person who

- (a) is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) is unable to devote to himself-herself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not necessary during the year to enforce this Section of the Act.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948.

No applications were received during the year for registration under this Act.

National Insurance Act, 1946.

New Claims to Sickness Benefit received at the Dewsbury Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in 1958 in respect of Dewsbury residents.

Weed ended	No. of Claims	Week ended	No. of Claims
7.1.58	365 (247)	8.7.58	167 (144)
14.1.58	323 (170)	15.7.58	125 (127)
21.1.58	280 (182)	22.7.58	117 (100)
28.1.58	314 (149)	29.7.58	95 (104)
4.2.58	283 (159)	5.8.58	80 (106)
11.2.58	256 (157)	12.8.58	136 (172)
18.2.58	259 (165)	19.8.58	123 (124)
25.2.58	239 (148)	26.8.58	131 (163)
4.3.58	275 (183)	2.9.58	128 (162)
11.3.58	196 (174)	9.9.58	143 (282)
18.3.58	237 (163)	16.9.58	151 (480)
25.3.58	209 (118)	23.9.58	160 (1007)
1.4.58	204 (160)	30.9.58	159 (913)
8.4.58	149 (139)	7.10.58	181 (636)
15.4.58	167 (123)	14.10.58	190 (379)
22.4.58	210 (106)	21.10.58	172 (321)
29.4.58	180 (168)	28.10.58	181 (254)
6.5.58	174 (184)	4.11.58	174 (197)
13.5.58	119 (171)	11.11.58	167 (220)
20.5.58	136 (159)	18.11.58	176 (204)
27.5.58	95 (132)	25.11.58	215 (183)
3.6.58	145 (146)	2.12.58	192 (193)
10.6.58	167 (119)	9.12.58	212 (221)
17.6.58	155 (128)	16.12.58	188 (185)
24.6.58	125 (137)	30.12.58	294 (359)
1.7.58	141 (133)	(2 weeks)	

The figures in brackets are for the corresponding week in 1957. The abnormally high figures for September and October, 1957, were due to the prevalence of influenza of the asiatic type.

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF
THE AREA**

WATER.

Mr. D. E. Strachan, Water Engineer and Manager, has kindly supplied the following details of the public water supply in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Dewsbury County Borough receives water in bulk from three sources, namely :—

1. The works of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.
2. The Corporation of Bradford.
3. The Corporation of Halifax.

Dewsbury Corporation is not responsible for production and treatment of Halifax and Bradford supplies, but is indirectly responsible in that respect for the Board water, being the larger partner in the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.

In 1958, the proportions of water from each source were :—

1. Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board	74%
2. Bradford Corporation 	13%
3. Halifax Corporation 	13%

There has been no change in the source of supply or method of distribution. New Water mains have been laid to the Corporation housing sites at Ouzelwell Lane, Thornhill Lees, Valley Road, Thornhill, and to private sites in various parts of the town. A new 8" distribution main was laid in Bradford Road and 6" mains in Leeds Road and Oxford Road. An 8" distribution main in Huddersfield Road was extended.

No new constructional work has been done.

All houses in the area, except for a few isolated cottages, are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, with no standpipe supplies.

The rate of consumption per person in 1958 was 28·4 gallons per day for domestic purposes including small trade users, and 28·9 gallons per day for measured trade supplies.

The chemical analyses of the waters supplied to the consumer do not show the water to have any liability to plumbo-solvent action.

No contamination has taken place nor has any been suspected.

The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike joint supply is treated by the addition of slaked lime and chlorine ; the second and third supplies are treated by their respective authorities and details of treatment are not available.

Public Water Supply — Bacteriological Analysis.

	SUPPLY SIDE									
	AFTER-TREATMENT									
	COLLECTION SIDE Pre-Treatment Reservoirs	Reservoirs					Depots			Public Supply
	Broad-stone Reserv.	Whitley Reserv. Inlet	Whitley Reserv. Outlet	Stain-cliffe Gauge Basin	Gaw-thorpe Reserv. *	Squirrel Hall Reserv. *	Edge Top Pump House *	R'thpe. Meter House *	Batley Carr Depot *	
Presumptive B. Coli. per 100 ml.										
0 (Highly Satisfactory)	5	51	49	52	49	48	51	49	49	1
1-2 (Satisfactory)	3	1	2		2	3		2	2	
3-10 (Suspicious in Chlorinated Supply)	3		1		1					
Greater than 10 (Unsatisfactory in Chlorinated Supply)	1									
TOTALS	12	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	51	1
										425

* Analyses made by Dewsbury Analytical Services.
Remainder were analysed by Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.
The taking of house tap samples is arranged so that all the sources of bulk supply are investigated.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Mr. E. H. Staynes, Sewage Works Manager has kindly supplied the following information :—

The Sewage Purification Works at Mitchell Laithes deals with domestic sewage and trade effluents from the County Borough of Dewsbury (excluding Ravensthorpe), the Borough of Batley and the Urban District of Mirfield. The method of treatment is by primary sedimentation, biological filtration together with recirculation of effluent and secondary sedimentation.

The total volume of sewage treated amounted to 3,003 million gallons, equal to an average daily flow of 8,227,000 gallons. Sludge and solid matter removed from the sewage by treatment amounted to 60,379 tons. Results of treatment have been satisfactory.

The Ravensthorpe works, which deals with domestic sewage and trade effluent from the Ravensthorpe District of the County Borough has functioned in a satisfactory manner. At these works 277 million gallons of sewage received treatment, amounting to an average daily flow of 759,000 gallons. Effluent is discharged to the Spen Beck a tributary of the River Calder.

Mr. J. S. G. Holmes, late Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has supplied the following information with regard to sewerage :

During the year the sewerage of the Valley Road and Ouselwell Lane Housing Sites was completed.

The whole sewerage system of the Borough is under constant inspection and maintenance, and during the year various sections were cleaned out. The Dewsbury/Batley Beck received similar treatment.

A scheme has been prepared, and approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, for the construction of a storm water overflow and surface water culvert at Thornhill Lees to cure the periodic flooding around Austin's Steelworks. A further scheme is in course of preparation for the enlargement of the main sewer through Thornhill Lees from near Forge Lane to the canal syphons at Lock Street.

Details were submitted to the Ministry for the construction of new Detritus Tanks, and for the re-filling of the large filter bed with new media, at the Mitchell Laithes works. This work has also received Ministerial approval, and contracts have been signed.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The information in this section has been kindly contributed by Mr. M. Lovett, Chief Inspector, Yorkshire Ouse River Board, Leeds :—

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the authority responsible for dealing with matters relating to pollution prevention, land drainage and fishery interests in the River Calder watershed.

The River Calder and its tributaries receive along their lengths, effluents from an almost unbroken chain of sewage works and manufactories. The problem of preventing pollution is complicated by the small normal flow in the river in relation to the volume of effluents discharged. As measured at Kirkthorpe Weir, Wakefield, the normal flow in the river is about 95 million gallons per day. At least one-third of the normal flow of water in the river can be accounted for by effluents from sewage works. In addition, treated trade effluents amounting to several million gallons per day are discharged to the river and its tributaries, so that normally the amount of used water in the river, is often at least 50 per cent. of the total flow.

The Board are always willing to advise manufacturers regarding the treatment of trade effluent, but it is their view that the most efficient and economical means of dealing with such effluents is by discharging them, where practicable, to the public sewers, for treatment at the sewage works of the local authorities. The Dewsbury Corporation continue to co-operate with the Board in furthering this policy, and with very few exceptions all the trade effluents produced within the County Borough, and in the areas of adjacent authorities (Batley and Mirfield), now receive treatment at the Corporation's sewage works. During July, 1958, work was completed on the scheme to discharge trade effluent from the Thornhill Generating Station to the Corporation's sewerage system, and this effluent is now receiving treatment at the Mitchell Laithes sewage works.

Contrary to general expectation, the new electricity generating station under construction at Elland was not commissioned during 1958.

There has been little or no change in the condition of the Spen River as it enters the Dewsbury County Borough area, but active progress was made towards the end of 1958 on the preparation of a scheme for the reconstruction of the main sewage works serving the Borough of Spenborough, and when this has been carried out there should be a marked improvement in the river as it enters the County Borough.

Dye-house effluent from a mill in Batley continues to be discharged to stream, and this, together with the effects of intermittent discharges of sewage from stormwater overflows, tends to mar the appearance of the Batley Beck (Dewsbury Beck) as it flows through the County Borough.

During August, 1958, the construction of a new sewage works at the head of the Smithies Beck (Batley Beck) to serve Birkenshaw and Gomersal was completed, and from their earliest days the works have produced an effluent of good quality. This has resulted in a marked improvement in the condition of the beck, although a discharge of mine water in the vicinity continues to have some adverse effect. The condition of the Pildacre Beck has continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. The effluent from a colliery at the head of the Chickenley Beck has also been generally satisfactory, and the first stage of the reconstruction scheme for the washery has been completed.

The river at Brighouse and upstream continue to support coarse fish.

Further improvement in the middle reaches of the Calder will result when the full benefit of the extensions to the Huddersfield County Borough sewage works is felt. Several other major schemes for improved treatment of sewage and industrial effluents in the Calder Valley are contemplated. The trunk sewerage scheme within the Colne Valley Urban District, whereby the sewage and trade effluents of the district will be conveyed for treatment at the Huddersfield sewage works, is complete, but the bringing into use of the new sewer awaits the availability of a new main sewer, now almost completed, within the Huddersfield County Borough. When this has been completed, all the domestic sewage of the Urban District, and, it is hoped, the whole of the trade effluent, will be discharged to the trunk sewerage system.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have approved the section of Stage II of the extensions of Mitchell Laithes sewage works relating to the provision of constant-velocity grit channels and improvements to the works inlet, and the Corporation have also decided to renew the filter medium in the old section of the percolating filters. These measures are welcomed by the Board, as they will do much to ensure that the effluent from the works is consistently satisfactory.

It became necessary for the Electricity Board to interrupt the supply of electricity to the works for several hours during December, 1958. As a result of the precautionary measures undertaken by the sewage works manager, the discharge of sewage to the river was kept to an absolute minimum. It is a pleasure to express appreciation of this further example of the close co-operation which is afforded to the River Board by the manager and his staff.

The Board were glad to be informed that clearing of debris from the Dewsbury (Batley) Beck had been undertaken both within and without the County Borough.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Mr. F. Whitham, Baths Superintendent has supplied the following information :—

The Public Baths are situated in Old Westgate and consist of two swimming baths, slipper baths, remedial baths and an establishment laundry.

They were opened in 1896 and were designed to accommodate about 50,000 bathers per year.

Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming baths each containing 52,500 gallons of water, this is maintained to the highest standard of purity by means of constant treatment with the filtration and purification plants.

The water is filtered at the rate of 33,000 gallons per hour and purification is carried out by chlorination.

During the year a new collecting system was installed in the filters and as a result the clarity of the water is much improved.

In spite of the bad summer of 1957 and the influenza epidemic in the Autumn the number of attendances maintained a high level during the year.

54,847 school children in organised classes attended for swimming instruction during the year.

The Infantile Paralysis Fellowship and the Spastics are allowed a free period in the swimming baths each week when instruction in swimming is given with good results.

Slipper Baths.

12 Slipper Baths for men and 6 for women are provided and good use is made of them, there was an increase of 1,000 bathers in this section during the year over last year.

Old Age Pensioners are allowed free baths during the early part of the week and a total of 544 admissions were recorded during the year.

Remedial Baths.

The remedial section consists of Turkish, Russian, Zotofoam and Aeratone baths all of which play their part in improving the health of the people.

Laundry.

The washing of all the towels, etc. used in the baths is carried out on the premises and in addition, laundry work is carried out for the schools and other departments of the Corporation.

The total bathers for the year 1957-58 are as follows :—

Swimming Baths	...	145,111
Slipper Baths	...	18,328
Remedial Baths	...	4,657
<hr/>		
Total	...	168,096
<hr/>		

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Corporation maintain 5 ladies and 5 mens conveniences, 2 of each have washing facilities and a full-time attendant is on duty at each place. In addition, 16 mens urinals are maintained and have no attendant, these are cleansed and disinfected by a mobile cleaner.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL — 1958.

	5 weeks 2.2.58	4 weeks 2.3.58	4 weeks 30.3.58	9 weeks 1.6.58	4 weeks 29.6.58	9 weeks 31.8.58	4 weeks 28.9.58	5 weeks 2.11.58	4 weeks 30.11.58	4 weeks 28.12.58
REFUSE COLLECTION :										
Ashpits Emptied ...	208	149	198	450	272	640	197	287	208	250
Dustbins Emptied ...	112158	82829	94794	200645	93351	196194	96379	121101	98186	94125
Loads of Refuse Collected ...	971	693	777	1561	713	1488	671	880	738	735
Total Weight Carried (Tons)	1729	1269	1414	3039	1199	2458	1220	1539	1407	1429
Total Cost (Labour & Trans.)	£2097	£1446	£1788	£3761	£1769	£3727	£1786	£2192	£1780	£1685
REFUSE DISPOSAL :										
Refuse Destroyed at Destructo (Tons) ...	14	11	11	24	11	21	11	12	10	9
Refuse Taken to Tip (Tons)	1715	1257	1403	3015	1188	2437	1210	1527	1397	1421
MATERIALS SALVAGED :										
Total Weight (Tons) ...	65	60	69	143	80	131	68	90	78	73
Total Value ...	£505	£463	£511	£1093	£600	£1017	£457	681	£504	£517
STREET CLEANSING :										
Gullies Emptied ...	1478	1179	21	5147	2119	870	1553	2351	1062	172
Loads of Sweepings Collected	54	131	128	195	62	105	48	120	56	27

The above information has been supplied by Mr. J. Rock
Transport and Cleansing Manager.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 22).

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There are three ante-natal clinics in the Borough administered by the Corporation, these are situated at Moorlands Maternity Home, Thornhill Council Offices, and Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton.

Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, have a maternity wing and Dewsbury mothers are admitted by arrangements made by their family doctor and the hospital. Staincliffe administer their own ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

The Corporation clinics provide ante-natal care for all mothers, Dewsbury residents or non-residents, confined in Moorlands Maternity Home and for Dewsbury mothers who are confined at home. Routine blood tests are taken from every patient, these are sent to the Leeds Blood Transfusion Centre for Group and Rhesus tests, and to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield, for Wasserman and Kahn tests. Haemoglobin estimations are taken as routine from every patient, and the examinations are carried out at the laboratory of the Dewsbury General Hospital.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

After a period of several months, due to staff shortage, these classes re-commenced in December at the Municipal Buildings under the charge of a senior Health Visitor. The classes are very popular and are well attended by young expectant mothers, both Dewsbury residents and non-residents.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

The Post-Natal Clinic administered by the Corporation is held at Moorlands Maternity Home and as in the case of the ante-natal clinics, it is attended by non-residents confined in Moorlands Maternity Home as well as by Dewsbury Mothers.

Premature Baby Clinic.

This clinic is held twice a month at Moorlands Maternity Home and is in the charge of Doctor Roberts, Consultant Paediatrician. A Health Visitor attends at the clinic, where all premature babies born in the Hospital Management Committee's area are referred together with any baby who has been ill in hospital or any baby who has any abnormality. An average of 12 to 20 babies attend at each session.

The following table shows the attendances at the Corporation's clinics during 1958 :—

	Number of Women		Total number of attendances in 1958	
	who attended during 1958	who were new cases in 1958	Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions
Ante-Natal Clinics	1226	1048	6102	552
Post-Natal Clinic	528	519	545	—

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS— STAINCLIFFE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The number of attendances by Dewsbury mothers at the above clinics during 1958 were as follows :—

Ante-Natal :	First Visits	... 214
	Subsequent Visits	1227
Post-Natal :	First Visits	... 72
	Subsequent Visits	196

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

The table on the opposite page gives details of the attendances at each of the Corporation's Infant Welfare Clinics.

The number of infants attending for the first time under one year of age was 89% of the number of infants born during the year (live births). The clinics are well patronised and during the year 1,742 children attended them.

The amount of milk foods of all types sold at these centres during the year was 34,509 lbs. compared with 36,289 lbs. in 1957.

Vitamin Supplements.

Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets are issued at the Child Welfare Centres at 5d. per bottle for Orange Juice and free of charge in the case of the other supplements.

The Health Committee are responsible for the distribution of Welfare Foods in Dewsbury and the following table shows the issues of these foods during the year compared with previous years.

	Tins of National Dried Milk	Bottles of		Packets of Vitamin Tablets
		Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	
1956	16,405	34,282	5,276	3,178
1957	11,964	38,660	4,778	3,165
1958	8,206	25,256	3,139	2,776

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic	Number of children who were under 1 at first attendance	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born during			Number of attendances made during year by children who were			Cases seen by Medical Officer
		1958	1957	1956—53	Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
Dewsbury ...	215	193	155	81	2458	250	414	1089
Thornhill ...	170	140	128	48	2156	146	191	740
Ravensthorpe	128	121	127	63	2434	247	232	1005
Earlsheaton	148	129	124	74	2033	202	262	643
Shaw Cross	66	71	66	26	1077	145	63	478
Westborough	92	77	76	43	1237	79	58	460
Totals ...	819	731	676	335	11395	1069	1220	4415

DENTAL SERVICE.

Report by the Senior Dental Officer—Mr. J. R. Tuxford, L.D.S.

As in previous years, Dental treatment has continued to be available to expectant mothers and pre-school children, and has been carried out at the Central Dental Clinic.

The larger portion of maternity patients who receive treatment are referred from the ante and post natal clinics of the Authority, and some attend by recommendation of patients who have previously had treatment.

Access is gained to children of under school age usually by reason of pain causing attendance, or of some dental defect which is obvious to a parent, or by being referred from Infant Welfare Clinics. Frequently they come with a mother attending for treatment on her own account or accompany a parent when a child of school age is brought, on these occasions the opportunity is taken to gain their confidence and make an examination which they would not otherwise get until they entered school.

Much dental neglect is apparent amongst a large section of mothers who attend for treatment, many have never had any dental treatment since leaving school, and admit it, offering the excuse that their teeth have never bothered them so they did not think it necessary.

The volume of treatment during 1958 has been increased, due to the fact that we have been extremely fortunate in securing the services of a full-time dental officer, more sessions being therefore available for treatment. Incidentally this is the first full-time assistant dental officer the Authority has had for 9½ years.

All dental treatment is obtainable at the dental clinic, including the provision of dentures, free of charge, for expectant mothers, and nursing mothers of children up to the age of one year. Dentures are made by an outside laboratory, as the staff is not sufficient to make the employment of a full-time dental technician an economic proposition. Facilities for X-Ray examinations are available where necessary.

Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	186	182	180	176
Children under five	254	243	241	236

Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Inlays and Crowns	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	665	94	308	58	—	2	11	86	47
Children under five	351	225	11	—	29	—	—	—	—

EIGHTLANDS DAY NURSERY.

The Council have decided that this Day Nursery shall be kept open, and it has been in operation throughout the year. The Staff is the same as last year, *i.e.*, Matron, 2 Nursery Assistants, Cook, Kitchen Helper/Cleaner and Laundress (part-time). The number of approved places is 25 and the following table indicates the attendances month by month :—

<i>Month</i>		<i>Days Open</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>Number on register</i>
January	...	23	307	13	24
February	...	20	127	6	21
March	...	21	187	9	19
April	...	20	167	8	17
May	...	20	196	9	13
June	...	21	167	8	16
July	...	14	200	14	19
August	...	20	234	11	25
September	...	22	252	11	18
October	...	23	233	10	19
November	...	20	200	10	18
December	...	21	255	12	23

The average daily attendance for the year as a whole was 10. The low attendances during the year were due to short-time working in industry, and also to the incidence of sonne dysentery.

As in previous years the children's meals were cooked on the premises and each child receives one-third of a pint of milk daily and orange juice and cod liver oil.

The charges for the admission of children to the nursery is based on the income of the applicant, the maximum charge being 6s. 0d. per day where the average weekly income is from £1 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. per head per week, and the minimum charge is 1s. 6d. per day where the income is under 10s. 0d. per head per week and also for unmarried mothers, widows, divorced or separated women and also for the children of National Servicemen. Where the average weekly income of the father exceeds £3 per head per week (or £4 10s. 0d. for father and mother) the children are not admitted. In all cases the figures quoted are after deduction of rent and rates and including family allowances.

Mother and Baby Homes.

There are no Mother and Baby Homes provided by the authority, but approval was given for four expectant mothers to be sent to a home, payment being made by the authority.

Illegitimate Children.

The authority do not employ themselves, or in combination with another local health authority, a Social Worker for the purpose of Circular 2866.

The mothers of illegitimate children are visited by the Health Visitors, who offer advice on the care of, and the services available for such children.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 23.

The Authority employed 4 Domiciliary Midwives in 1958 who were recognised as teacher midwives and they were under the supervision of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives who is also the Superintendent Nursing Officer. All four midwives were qualified to administer Gas and Air and Pethidine, and each midwife has her own equipment for these purposes. The following table gives a summary of the work carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives during the year :—

No. of cases delivered during year, excluding abortions, miscarriages, stillbirths and emergency cases	...	...	258
No. of miscarriages and Stillbirths	...	...	4
Number transferred to hospital undelivered	...	...	28
Number of cases who left district before delivery	...	...	4
Number of cases undelivered on 31st Dec., 1958	...	...	82
Number of Medical Aid forms sent	...	...	11
Number of emergency unbooked deliveries	...	...	3
Number of cases where gas and air analgesia given	...	...	211
Number of cases where pethidine was administered	...	...	117

In addition, the midwives attended 268 maternity cases who were discharged from Moorlands Maternity and Staincliffe General Hospitals before the 14th day.

HOSPITAL MIDWIFERY.

During the year notification of intention to practise within the area of the authority was given by 17 midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee, as Institutional Midwives, at either Moorlands Hall Maternity Hospital or Staincliffe General Hospital. During the year 634 live births were notified from hospitals and 26 stillbirths.

HEALTH VISITING.

The organisation of the Health Visiting staff remains the same as in previous years, supervised by the Superintendent Nursing Officer who was also in charge of the Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Services. The Health Visiting staff numbered ten at the end of the year consisting of seven fully qualified, two approved Health Visitors and one Assistant Health Visitor. The Health Visitors are not employed solely on health visiting duties being employed part-time as such and part-time as School Nurses. During 1958 a total of 18,056 visits were made, details of which are given in the table overleaf

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1958.

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Other cases	Total number of visits made in year	Total number of families or households visited in year
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits			
4675	100	548	918	6791	3344	5567	1806	18056	3874

HOME NURSING.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 25).

The Corporation are entirely responsible for the home nursing service and at the end of 1958 the staff was as follows :—

Superintendent Nursing Officer	1	(part-time)
Queen's Nurses	3	(2 males and 1 female) (full-time)
State Registered Nurses ...	5	(females full-time)
State Enrolled Assistant Nurses	3	(females, 2 full-time, 1 part-time).

Transport is provided by the Authority in the form of two motor-cars and 8 Auto-cycles.

The following tables show the number of cases nursed during the year :—

	Number of cases attended by the Home Nurse during the Year	Number of Visits paid by Home Nurses during the Year
Medical	707	25675
Surgical	243	4387
Infectious Diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis	25	774
Maternal Complications	8	97
Others	17	114
Totals	1000	31047
Patients included who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	531	19866
Children included who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	39	208
Patients included who have had more than 24 visits during the year	266	24582

Cases on books at 1/1/1958	...	234
New patients, 1958 ... ..	...	766
Discharged :		
Convalescent ... ..	...	523
To Hospital ... ..	...	131
Died ... ..	...	135
Remaining on books 31/12/58	...	211

The number of special visits made during the year for the purpose of giving injections, etc., to sick people in their homes was 17,300.

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total Cases	1000	1047	1043	1021	1029	1027	871
Total Visits	31047	32784	27985	24738	27263	23743	20792

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 26)

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised during the year was 696 ; of these 621 were between 0 and 4 years, and 75 between 5 and 15 years, whilst the number aged less than 1 was 513 representing 55% of the number of babies born in the previous year.

It is estimated that the number of children in the Borough immunised at the end of 1958 was 54% of those aged 0 to 4 years and 90% of those between 5 and 15 years.

The number of immunisations carried out since 1935 when immunisation against diphtheria was first practised in Dewsbury are as follows :—

1935	...	77	1947	...	899
1936	...	10	1948	...	758
1937	...	76	1949	...	673
1938	...	26	1950	...	624
1939	...	19	1951	...	586
1940	...	1680	1952	...	763
1941	...	1865	1953	...	652
1942	...	1350	1954	...	634
1943	...	1675	1955	...	579
1944	...	751	1956	...	537
1945	...	615	1957	...	558
1946	...	526	1958	...	696

These 696 immunisations include 611 children who have received combined A.P.T. and Whooping Cough vaccine (Glaxo) in three doses of 1 c.c. at monthly intervals. Private doctors immunised 13 of the children against diphtheria and 56 against diphtheria and whooping cough (combined prophylactic).

In addition, during the year 335 children received one single boosting dose ; 322 of these children were between 5 and 15 years and 13 were under 5 years.

Since 1951 there has not been a single notified case of diphtheria and this fact is justification for the ever present campaign for diphtheria immunisation.

Vaccination.

The following are the details of vaccination against smallpox during the year :—

Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & Over	Total
394	25	6	23	448

The number of infants being vaccinated is far too small and does not confer any degree of protection upon the community in general, this trend is observable throughout the country and it is one which is causing a great deal of concern. The following table shows the position in Dewsbury during the last few years :

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & over	Total
1957	306	27	27	54	408
1956	254	22	9	60	345
1955	275	17	11	62	365
1954	224	24	8	30	286
1953	339	283	945	637	2204
1952	176	25	7	20	228
1951	102	21	3	69	195
1950	62	15	16	20	113
1949	19	24	4	7	54

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

The work has gone smoothly during the year. There has been a constant and adequate supply of vaccine both British and Salk, both types having been used in increased amounts without any trouble having been experienced from either type of vaccine. My report last year gave details of the administration of the scheme, and this has continued during the year with good results. During September, 1958 we were informed by the Ministry of Health that the scheme was extended to include all persons born since 1st January, 1933, and that in addition children who had already had two injections could now be given a third 'booster' dose.

The scheme to include all persons born since 1933 has been widely advertised in the local press and by way of posters in local authority offices, clinics, libraries, markets, etc., and also by circular letter in November to all firms and shops employing more than 20 persons. I regret to say that the response from this age group, up to the end of 1958, had been very disappointing, the number of young persons who had registered being only 414. This has been the experience of all local health authorities throughout the country and it is a matter for national concern that such a large number of people are ignoring the opportunity to protect themselves against this disease. Thanks to the interest and co-operation of the personnel officers of two firms, Messrs. Wormalds & Walker Ltd., and Jas. Smith & Sons Ltd., groups of young people at both firms were registered and vaccinated on the premises in December.

The following figures give the results of the year's work :—
 Number of children registered during the year ... 1923
 Number of young people registered during the year ... 414
 Numbers vaccinated with two injections during the year :

Children born 1943-1958	...	...	...	4847
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	156
Others (priority groups)	...	...	...	154
Number of children who received their third injection	...	...	...	628

Numbers awaiting vaccination at 31.12.58 :—

<i>Who had had one injection</i>			<i>No injections</i>
Children	...	114	400
Young persons	...	165	249
Expectant Mothers	...	12	24
Others	...	3	4

Penhikens

In addition to these figures there were at the 31st December, 1958, 141 children who had had one injection and who, after being sent for twice, had failed to attend for their second injection, and 483 children who, also after being sent for twice, had failed to attend for their first injection.

The percentage of children under 15 years of age who have been registered for vaccination at 31st December, 1958, is estimated at 67%, which compares very favourably with most other County Boroughs.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 27).

The total number of vehicles at the end of the year was 4 Ambulances, 1 Sitting Case Ambulance, and 2 Sitting Case Cars.

The personnel employed numbered 14 and were under the immediate direction of the Council's Transport Manager.

The following table shows the work done by this Service during the year :—

		Total No. of Journeys	No. of Accident and other Emergency Calls	Total No. of Patients carried	Total Mileage
Ambulances	...	3604	464	10877	36530
Cars	...	3513	308	8433	41112
TOTALS	1958	7117	772	19310	77642
TOTALS	1957	7465	709	18921	77503

It will be noticed that there was an increase of 389 in the number of patients carried as compared with the previous year, and an increase of 139 miles on the year's mileage.

The comparative figures for mileage for the years since 1949 are :—

	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949	29905	58604	88509
1950	30860	48849	79709
1951	24178	46764	70942
1952	20914	48701	69615
1953	23944	52264	76208
1954	32348	49660	82008
1955	38633	45155	83788
1956	39817	39639	79456
1957	36190	41313	77503
1958	36530	41112	77642

NUMBER OF REMOVALS

	Accidents Occurring in			Booked Cases removed from Home to Hospital		Cases removed from hospital to :				Long Distance Journeys (over 20 miles each way)		Total Miles all Journeys	Total No. of Journeys	Total No. of Patients Carried
	Street	Works	Home	Matern. Cases	Others	Hosp-ital	Home in Borough	Home out of Borough	Mileage	Number	Mileage			
AMBULANCES :														
January ...	27	—	12	18	505	102	372	—	—	—	—	3499	348	1036
February ...	23	12	10	18	442	80	342	—	—	2	85	2874	291	929
March ...	17	8	8	18	469	94	398	1	23	—	—	3369	308	1013
April ...	12	9	10	18	356	147	299	—	—	—	—	2827	270	851
May ...	19	6	14	9	409	149	347	1	16	1	40	3451	322	955
June ...	23	10	12	9	484	156	370	—	—	1	149	3661	326	1065
July ...	21	5	15	4	298	115	254	1	21	1	53	1883	243	714
August ...	24	6	8	10	250	102	238	—	—	—	—	2330	239	638
September ...	25	9	9	6	379	161	333	—	—	—	—	3088	340	922
October ...	25	6	11	24	345	128	316	—	—	2	101	3187	295	857
November ...	19	7	3	25	434	111	316	2	18	1	51	3073	323	918
December ...	25	7	14	25	465	94	353	3	20	—	—	3288	299	986
TOTALS	260	85	126	184	4836	1439	3938	8	98	8	479	36530	3604	10884
SITTING CARS :														
January ...	11	6	5	71	259	37	275	1	9	2	131	3437	302	667
February ...	8	9	5	49	293	34	298	1	13	6	467	3330	281	703
March ...	11	2	4	66	312	50	318	4	93	3	149	3537	301	770
April ...	11	5	11	46	280	64	269	4	43	6	446	3490	276	696
May ...	12	2	14	43	211	48	211	3	17	5	334	3243	255	549
June ...	20	2	13	44	214	72	243	1	15	2	135	3077	259	611
July ...	12	7	21	46	382	72	350	3	45	1	175	3796	341	894
August ...	13	2	10	32	266	66	238	3	16	2	135	3313	277	632
September ...	14	4	13	84	275	83	265	5	103	2	107	3803	345	745
October ...	8	2	13	63	359	60	333	2	27	2	139	3859	344	842
November ...	13	3	4	36	246	42	282	2	17	4	323	3319	246	632
December ...	9	4	5	35	299	41	295	3	56	1	42	2918	246	692

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.
(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 28).

A. TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis Visitor

The Tuberculosis Visitor is responsible for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. Though the Regional Hospital Board have the responsibility of clinical care of the tuberculosis patients and control on behalf of the Ministry of tuberculosis sanatoria, dispensaries and mass miniature radiography, the domiciliary medico-social care of the patients and the families is a duty of the Local Health Authority.

The work of the Tuberculosis Visitor is set out below :—

Home Visiting.

Visits to patients under domiciliary treatment	...	777
Visits to homes of patients in Sanatoria	...	39
Visits to contacts	... ..	477
Unsuccessful visits	... ..	59
Others	... ..	20
Total	... ..	<u>1372</u>

Occupational Therapy is done by patients in their own homes under the supervision of the Visitor, *i.e.*, hand loom weaving, lamp shade making, marquetry handicraft, embroidery, rug making, etc. The materials are supplied through the Health Department.

In addition to the visits listed above, the Visitor attends weekly at the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital and she also attends the authority's B.C.G. Clinic at the Health Department when 13 year old children are Heaf tested and vaccinated, she also makes regular visits to this group of children in school.

Provision of Free Milk.

Number of patients supplied with milk during the year	53
Number of pints of milk supplied during the year ...	24,924

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of Dewsbury School Children born during 1945.

Tuberculin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination was continued during 1958. Head Teachers were given the choice of having the tests and vaccinations carried out in the school or at the central clinic and the majority of Head Teachers preferred the work to be done at school and a considerable saving of the children's time was effected. Arrangements have been made for the children with a positive re-action to be X-rayed by the Mass Radiography Unit.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Number of children born between 1/1/45 and 31/12/45 on				
Dewsbury schools registers	...	...	...	871
Total number of consent forms received	...	...	...	343
Percentage acceptance	...	...	...	40%
Number of children Mantoux tested	...	...	...	159
Number of children Mantoux Positive	...	...	...	57 (35%)
Number of children Mantoux Negative	...	...	...	102 (65%)
Total number of Negative reactors vaccinated	...	...	...	89

58

(B) ILLNESS GENERALLY.**Convalescent Care.**

During 1958, 9 cases were afforded convalescent care, on the recommendation of their own doctors.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

The equipment is loaned free of charge. A deposit is payable when the equipment is collected, this is returnable if the article is returned in good condition. Loans of various items totalled 302 during the year against 289 in 1957.

Items Loaned :

Bed Pans	...	...	76	Commodes	...	...	3
Rubber Sheets	...	...	80	Urinals	...	...	36
Air Rings	...	...	36	Wheel Chairs	...	...	15
Bed Rests	...	...	29	Bed Cages	...	...	10
Rubber Mattresses	...	...	10	Beds	...	...	1
Sputum Mugs	...	...	1	Cots	...	...	1
Fracture Boards	...	...	3	Crutches	...	...	1
				TOTAL	...	...	302

HEALTH EDUCATION — 1958.**Staff.**

All members of the staff of the Health Department are available for carrying out Health Education activities. In March, 1958 one of the senior Health Visitors, Miss Fryer, was appointed Health Education Organiser—part-time, until August, since when she has done the work full-time. This has allowed a large expansion of work in this field.

There have been five major Health Education campaigns in 1958 in addition to the general Health Education.

- They are :
1. Campaign re Smoking and Health
 2. Home Safety
 3. Clean Air
 4. Clean Food
 5. Poliomyelitis Vaccination
 6. Ante-natal Health Education

1. Smoking and Health.

On the 29th June, the Medical Research Council published a statement saying that cigarette smoking was strongly associated with lung cancer. Other work has also shown that in addition to lung cancer the death rates from coronary thrombosis and bronchitis is higher in the smoker as compared with non-smoker. Local authorities were asked as part of their duties to publicise these findings. In Dewsbury this has been done in the following ways :—

1. Poster displays—in clinics, libraries and Corporation Departments by means of the C.C.H.E. poster, "Smoking and Cancer."
2. The triptych display "What no Smoking."
3. A poster display on 40 hoardings in the town to run for one year, the poster being specially designed for the department.
4. Talks to (1) School Children. This was first done in the Wheelwright Grammar School for Boys, where the Deputy M.O.H. gave a talk and discussion to four groups of boys (approximately 200 in all). Since then a number of other schools have requested and had similar talks.

(2) Talks to adult groups—mainly church groups. St. John Ambulance Brigade and one lunch time talk to the Rotary Club. Two talks were given to the teenage workers at Smith's Dry Cleaners at Ravensthorpe at the request of the Management, during working hours.

2. Home Safety.

Of the 45 people who die every day in this country as a result of an accident, 16 die as a result of some form of travel (road, rail or air), 5 die at work and **24 die** in and around the home.

As old people and children are the main victims we decided to concentrate our efforts on these two groups. Miss Fryer has given lectures to almost all Old People's Clubs in the town, using posters, and the Central Council's flannelgraph as visual aids. Talks have also been given at the Infant Welfare Centres on the same lines and each Health Visitor has given individual teaching and left leaflets at each house which she has visited. Similar talks have been given in the Secondary Modern Schools to the leavers by the kind permission of the Head Teachers.

3. Clean Air.

During October the Council, jointly with the Urban District Councils of Heckmondwike and Mirfield organised a Clean Air Exhibition in the Town Hall which was open for four days, and to supplement the exhibition a joint letter from the three civic leaders appeared in the local press explaining the objects of the exhibition and appealing to the townspeople for support. Local firms who sell smokeless fuels and smokeless fuel appliances gave valuable support as did the Gas and Electricity Industries together with the Coal Utilisation Council, the British Coking Industry Association and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation.

The exhibition was visited by women's organisations and parties of school-children in addition to the normal visits by the public. Miss Fryer also gave a talk on the subject of Clean Air to the Dewsbury Moor Old People's Welfare Association.

To give tangible proof of its intention to implement the Clean Air Act the Council published in November the terms of the Valley Road Smoke Control Order, which had been approved by the Minister and is to come into effect from 1st September, 1959.

4. Clean Food.

In addition to the usual personal instruction given by the Public Health Inspectors in their daily work two lectures were given to the Food Workers of the town, *i.e.*, to the personnel of food shops, cafes and factory canteens. Both talks were illustrated by film strips and the films "Everybody's Business" and "Another case of Food Poisoning" were shown. A Food Hygiene demonstration was shown as well as a demonstration of food poisoning bacteria kindly prepared by Dr. Little of the Public Health Laboratory Service. We were encouraged by the attendance of Health Committee members at these lectures.

5. Polio Vaccination.

With the extension of this campaign to further age groups and expectant mothers, a determined effort was made by posters and individual interview to increase the number of people accepting this protection. I think this campaign was successful in view of the higher percentage of acceptance—67% for children under school leaving age.

6. Parentcraft.

This year teaching was started at Earlsheaton and Thornhill Ante-natal Clinics and I hope will soon be extended to our Ante-natal Clinic at Moorlands. We have started in a small way but find that the talks and discussions are being more and more well attended. These talks are combined with Relaxation Classes.

The Department has had nurses from the local hospital and pupil midwives from Moorlands who have been shown the work of the Health Department. Visits have been made by Miss Fryer to the Health Education Sections of other Health Departments and Dr. Cust attended C.C.H.E. Seminar on Health Education and School Health. Much has been learnt and we hope we have passed on some of our own experiences to other professional colleagues at these meetings.

A series of Mental Health Lectures was given to an invited audience during the winter months. These were attended by about 100 people all interested in the welfare of the child and family. The lectures were :—

1. Deprivation
2. Security and the Formation of Personality
3. A comparative view of Family Life
4. Public responsibility

The lectures were provocative and stimulating and some of the discussion created has not yet settled.

In addition to this, Health Education on general matters continued, and talks have been given on personal hygiene in one local factory and in the schools. Lectures on parentcraft have been given in two secondary modern schools and parties from these two schools have visited the department. The co-operation with head teachers has been close and friendly. Any local organisation of any nature which has requested a speaker on any health topic has been satisfied and both the groups and lecturer have had an enjoyable evening particularly during the discussion which has always followed.

Much new visual aid material has been bought during the year including a film strip projector.

This work has expanded largely in 1958, particularly in the number of lectures given (of which many were during the evening) and the following is a detailed list of the talks given by Miss Fryer during the year :—

Lectures to Schools.

Home Safety. Prevention of Accidents in the Home. Visual Aids (Use of Posters and Colour Flannelgraph).

- 5. 6.58 Batley Carr Secondary Modern
- 10. 6.58 Thornhill Secondary Modern
- 10. 6.58 Batley Carr Secondary Modern (2 further talks)
- 16. 6.58 Batley Carr Secondary Modern (2 further talks)
- 26. 6.58 Earlsheaton Secondary Modern (2 further talks)
- 8. 7.58 St. John Fisher (4 talks) large groups
- 9. 7.58 Technical College (2 talks)
- 10. 7.58 Technical College (all day)
- 14. 7.58 Ravensthorpe C.E. Junior (4 groups)
- 15. 7.58 Ravensthorpe Secondary Modern (2 groups)
- 30. 6.58 Wheelwright Girls' School. Whole Upper Forms.

Parentcraft. (1. Bathing the Baby ; 2. Preparations and Budgeting. 3. Home Safety in the Whole School).

- 14. 5.58 Templefield Girls' School
- 18. 6.58 Templefield Girls' School
- 7. 7.58 Earlsheaton Secondary Modern Domestic Science Groups. (1 talk).
Prevention of Accidents in the Home

Care of our Teeth.

- 30. 9.58 Chickenley Infants (3 talks) 6 and 7 year olds. (+ film strips)
- 11.12.58 Open Air School—
 - (1) Smoking and physical fitness (1 big class)
 - (2) Care of Teeth

Lectures to Infant Welfare Clinics.

Feeding.

- 10. 9.58 Feeding Baby *Halifax Road Infant Welfare Clinic
- 18. 9.58 „ „ *Thornhill „ „ „
- 19. 9.58 „ „ *Ravensthorpe „ „ „
- 15.10.58 „ „ *Halifax Road „ „ „
- 17.10.58 „ „ *Ravensthorpe „ „ „

- 21.10.58 „ „ *Earlsheaton Infant Welfare Centre
 13.11.58 „ „ *Thornhill „ „ „
 *Aided by film strip and demonstration foods.
 18.11.58 Care of Feeding Utensils. Earlsheaton Infant Welfare Clinic

Home Accidents to Children.

- 16.10.58 Flannelgraph Talk. Thornhill Infant Welfare Clinic
 24.10.58 Film strips—Home Safety. Ravensthorpe Infant Welfare Clinic
 27.10.58 Flannelgraph Talk. Dewsbury Moor Infant Welfare Clinic

Infant Stools in Health and Sickness.

- 29.10.58 Flannelgraph. Halifax Road Infant Welfare Clinic
 11.11.58 Flannelgraph. Earlsheaton „ „ „

The Food We Eat. (Filmstrip Talk).

- 4.11.58 Earlsheaton Infant Welfare Clinic
 5.11.58 Halifax Road „ „ „
 25.11.58 Earlsheaton „ „ „
 26.11.58 Halifax Road „ „ „
 14.11.58 Ravensthorpe „ „ „ Dressing Baby Filmstrip talk

Display Work.

- 10.12.58 Halifax Road Infant Welfare Clinic. Children's Clothing
 17.12.58 Halifax Road Infant Welfare Clinic.
 Milton Sterilization Methods

Lectures to Old People.

Home Safety.

20. 3.58 Darby & Joan Club, Ebenezer Schoolroom
 1. 4.58 Old Age Pensioners, Wesleyan School, Thornhill Lees
 6. 5.58 Old People's Welfare, Westborough.
 7. 5.58 Darby & Joan Club, Dewsbury Moor
 8. 5.58 Darby & Joan Club, Salem Chapel
 14. 5.58 Old People's Welfare, Thornhill South Ward
 4. 6.58 Old People's Welfare, Flatts Area
 3. 9.58 Old People's Welfare, Shaw Cross
 29. 9.58 Sisterhood (Older Section), Savile Town Methodist Group
 1.10.58 Old People's Group, Heckmondwike Border
 7.10.58 Old People's Group, Westborough

Lectures to Ante-natal Clinics.

Mothercraft.

21. 5.58 Baby's Layette
 22. 5.58 „ „
 28. 5.58 Hygiene in the Home
 29. 5.58 „ „ „ „
 5. 6.58 Dressing Baby (Film)
 11. 6.58 Sterilization of bottles
 12. 6.58 „ „ „
 19. 6.58 Film
 25. 6.58 "A Tooth in Time"—Film
 26. 5.58 „ „ „ „
 2. 7.58 Baby dressing and Clothing Baby
 3. 7.58 „ „ „ „

16. 7.58 Holiday Safety
 17. 7.58 „ „ „
 6. 8.58 Care of Teeth
 7. 8.58 „ „ „
 20. 8.58 7 Rules of Health
 21. 8.58 Talk on "Teeth"
 27. 8.58 Teeth (Pamphlets)
 28. 8.58 „ „ „
 3. 9.58 Feeding Children
 4. 9.58 Feeding under 1 year
 10. 9.58 Baby Feeding
 11. 9.58 Dressing under 1's
 17. 9.58 Home Safety (Child Care)
 18. 9.58 „ „ „ „ „
 24. 9.58 "Weaning." Thornhill Clinic
 25. 9.58 Dressing—Layette of the New born child. Earlsheaton Clinic
 1.10.58 Baby Layette. Film strips. Thornhill Clinic
 2.10.58 Care of the Elderly at Home. Earlsheaton Clinic
 15.10.58 Flannelgraph. Home Safety (Child Care)
 16.10.58 Ante-natal Talk. Earlsheaton Clinic
 22.10.58 Simple Home Nursing Procedures. Thornhill Clinic
 23.10.58 „ „ „ „ „ Earlsheaton Clinic
 29.10.58 Infant Stools and What they tell us. Thornhill Clinic
 30.10.58 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Earlsheaton Clinic
 5.11.58 On Smoking and Physical Fitness, Thornhill Clinic
 6.11.58 On Smoking and Physical Fitness, Earlsheaton Clinic
 12.11.58 World Health. Talk and filmstrip. Thornhill Clinic
 13.11.58 „ „ „ „ „ Earlsheaton Clinic
 19.11.58 Cost of layette, etc. Thornhill Clinic
 20.11.58 Budgeting for the baby. Earlsheaton Clinic
 27.11.58 Children's Infectious Diseases. Earlsheaton Clinic
 2.12.58 (1) Education.
 (2) Exercise & Relaxation Classes. Moorlands Maternity Home
 4.12.58 Discussion. Ante-natal and Post-natal Exercises and their value.
 Earlsheaton Clinic
 9.12.58 (1) Health Education.
 (2) Exercise & Relaxation Classes. Moorlands Maternity Home
 10.12.58 Exercises—filmstrip explained. Thornhill Clinic
 16.12.58 (1) Health Education.
 (2) Relaxation Classes. Moorlands Maternity Home
 17.12.58 Milton Sterilization Methods (display). Thornhill Clinic
 18.12.58 Ante-natal and Post-natal Exercises. Film strip.
 Earlsheaton Clinic
 23.12.58 (1) Health Talk.
 (2) Exercises Classes. Moorlands Maternity Home.
 30.12.58 (1) Health Talk.
 (2) Exercises Classes. Moorlands Maternity Home
 31.12.58 Baby clothes display. Thornhill Clinic
- Miscellaneous.**
7. 4.58 Jas. Smith's Girls, Ravensthorpe. "Personal Hygiene"
 20. 8.58 Dewsbury Borough Police Ladies' Social Club
 3. 7.58 "The use of the Infant Welfare Clinic. Parent Teacher Group,
 Thornhill
 11. 6.58 "Home Safety." Mothers' Union, St. Matthew's Church

3. 7.58 "Use of the Welfare Centre." Parent-Teacher Association.
 13.10.58 "Home Nursing." Children of Mary (pre-marriage group), St. Joseph's, Batley Carr.
 20.10.58 Simple First Aid. Children of Mary (pre-marriage group), St. Joseph's, Batley Carr.
 27.10.58 Filmstrips re above and 2 talks. Children of Mary (pre-marriage group), St. Joseph's, Batley Carr
 3.11.58 Smoking and Health. Children of Mary (pre-marriage group) St. Joseph's, Batley Carr
 15.11.58 Dewsbury Flatts Old People's Annual Sale of Work. (Chairman)
 2.12.58 The Health Visitor's Duties. Methodist Sisterhood.
 8.12.58 Morning with "Reporter" on Health Education.

V.D. Visiting and Social Work.

The Council joins with the West Riding County Council in providing the services of a V.D. Social Worker who is centred at Dewsbury General Hospital Treatment Centre.

Details of the work carried out by the social worker are set out below :—

Defaulters from Treatment :—

Total	...	...	...	58
Removed	...	...	...	5
Attended after visit	...	...	...	41
Failed to attend	...	...	...	10
Total number of ineffective visits to defaulters	...	...	...	46
Total number of revisits to defaulters	...	...	...	48

Contacts dealt with for first time :—

Total	...	...	...	27
Attended and examined	...	...	...	22
Number not traced	...	...	...	5
Ante-Natal Positive W.R. investigations	...	...	...	4
Attended clinics	...	...	...	4
Total number of clinic attendances by social worker	...	...	...	94
Total number of conferences at County Hall, Wakefield, with consultant venerealogist about work in all districts	...	...	...	34
Total visits for all purposes including those to hospitals, police, probation officer, etc.	...	...	...	455

Miss Davie reports "We find it difficult to receive reliable information from the Pakistani patients about the women who are infecting them and those women remain untraced."

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service continues to expand, this is only to be expected as the bulk of the demand is for the aged and infirm, who often have no relatives who are able or willing to look after them. The domiciliary care of old persons is now a very substantial part of the local health services, and it is helping other services by easing the strain on the geriatric accommodation, and also by helping people to remain in their own homes it is reducing the demand on the Corporation's Hostel accommodation.

The Home Help Organiser visits all applicants for the service in their own homes and during 1958 she made a total of 1,113 visits. She is a State Registered Nurse and is provided with a "Lambretta" motor cycle to enable her to cover the district regularly and quickly. She also has the services of a part-time clerical assistant.

The charge for the service is based on the applicant's gross earnings, capital assets, number of children, rent, etc., and is reduced for periods of prolonged illness. The full charge is 3s. 6d. per hour. The service is free for all persons who are in receipt of National Assistance or who have only the State Retirement Pension.

The following table gives details of the work done during 1958 :—

Number of new cases registered	...	193
Number of cases attended :—		
Maternity	... ..	26
Tuberculosis	... ..	1
Aged and infirm and chronic sick	...	316
Other	... ..	17
Total	... ..	<u>360</u>

The following table shows the number of staff and the hours worked during the year :—

		<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Full-time</i>
Staff at 1st January	... ..	35	7
Staff at 31st December	... ..	35	8
Number of hours worked	... ..	39019	13524

Uniform overalls are provided for the home helps and household equipment is available on loan.

In order to make it possible to care for sick persons who need help at night, the Corporation have approved the Health Committee's recommendation for the appointment of a few "night sitters," that is, people who will stay up all night with sick people who are alone and who have no one they can rely on to help them.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 51).

The Mental Health Sub-Committee is comprised of all members of the Health Committee and meetings are held monthly. No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

Care of Mental Defectives.

At the end of 1958, there were 75 mental defectives from Dewsbury in Institutions, 43 were males and 32 females. (Plus 2 males "on licence leave").

The defectives were housed as follows :—

	Males	Females
St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster ...	12	17
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds ...	—	1
Oulton Hall, Nr. Leeds ...	8	—
Castleburg Hospital, Settle ...	3	—
Grenoside Institution, Sheffield ...	7	—
Rampton State Institution ...	1	2
Whixley Colony, York ...	3	—
Aycliffe Hospital, Darlington ...	1	—
Winestead Colony, Withernsea ...	2	—
Westwood Hospital, Bradford ...	4	6
Claypenny Hospital ...	—	1
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley ...	1	—
Hadfield Hall Hospital, Wakefield ...	—	1
Rawcliffe Hall, Nr. Goole ...	—	2
St. Raphael, The Butts, Brentford ...	—	1
Hollywell House, Elland ...	—	1
Moss Side Hospital, Nr. Lytham ...	1	—
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 32

At the end of the year 3 females were awaiting vacancies in institutions.

Guardianship.

There were 8 mental defectives under guardianship—5 males and 3 females.

Statutory Supervision.

There were 65 mental defectives under statutory supervision, 39 males and 26 females, and of these 30 were under school leaving age.

Education Act 1944, Section 57 and Education Act (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1948, Section 8.

Cases notified under Section 57(3) 5 males and 3 females

Cases notified under Section 57(5) Nil

Authorised Officers' Visits to Mentally Defective Persons.

	Men	Women	Children under 16	
			Male	Female
Statutory Supervision ...	73	61	94	87
Guardianship ...	22	6	—	—
Licence Leave ...	7	—	—	—
On behalf of Institutions ...	16	12	7	4
Others ...	11	4	8	3
	129	83	105	94

Mentally Ill Persons.

The following table shows the number of cases in mental hospitals at 31st December, 1958 :—

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Certified</i>		<i>Voluntary</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield ...	17	4	10	7
Storthes Hall Mental Hospital, Kirkburton ...	34	52	11	25
	51	56	21	32

Admissions and discharges to and from mental hospitals during the year are shown below :—

					Dewsbury Cases	Outside Cases
Admissions :						
Males :	Certified	...	...	...	6	—
	Voluntary	...	...	...	23	—
	Sec. 20	...	...	...	6	1
Females :	Certified	...	...	...	5	1
	Voluntary	...	...	...	42	3
	Sec. 20	...	...	...	12	2
					94	7

Discharges :

Males :	Certified	...	...	...	17	—
	Voluntary	...	...	...	23	—
	Sec. 21a	...	...	...	1	—
Females :	Certified	...	...	...	8	1
	Voluntary	...	...	...	42	—
	Sec. 20	...	...	...	—	—
					<u>91</u>	<u>1</u>

The above discharges include 9 deaths (7 males and 2 females).

Work of the Duly Authorised Officers.

In addition to their statutory duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts they are responsible for the supervision of mental defectives and this includes supervision of, and making reports on, mental defectives cut on licence from institutions.

Mentally Ill—Visits.

	Male	Female
Visits in connection with certified cases	15	13
Visits in connection with cases admitted voluntary	41	81
Visits to cases in which action was taken under Sec. 20 L.A. 1890	13	31
Visits made but no action taken	21	27
TOTAL VISITS	90	152

Cases removed to Mental Hospital		
out of Office Hours	9	24

Mental Health Worker's Report, 1958.

The figures following below indicate briefly the case work undertaken by the Mental Health Worker during the past year. As before, one session per week has been devoted to work at the Dewsbury General Hospital Psychiatric Clinic and approximately half time at the Education Committee's Child Guidance Centre.

Again, this year, a series of Mental Health lectures was organised and took place during the months of January, February and March. The general title of the series was "Family Life and Mental Health" and the theme throughout was that a full and satisfactory family life is an important factor in the formation of personality and the maintenance of mental health. The series was opened by Dr. J. H. Kahn, Consultant Psychiatrist, who spoke of the effects on the child of early maternal deprivation and indicated how this might adversely affect his future mental health. Mr. J. McNally, Senior Educational Psychologist, Manchester, followed two weeks later with a lecture on "Security and the Formation of Personality" and

dealt with the part played by a secure and stable family life in the early development of the child's personality and how it is fortified thereby. This was followed by Dr. F. L. Henriques, Senior Lecturer in Social Anthropology, University of Leeds, speaking on "A Comparative View of Family Life." Dr. Henriques mentioned the diverse patterns of family life which exist in other societies and discussed their effectiveness as compared with our own Western pattern in providing the necessary degree of security for the young child and the conditions under which a mature and stable adulthood is achieved. The series was concluded by Dr. R. Sutherland, Lecturer in Preventive Medicine, University of Leeds, who spoke on "Public Responsibility." Dr. Sutherland pointed out that National and Local Governments have a responsibility in preventing the break-up of families and in a very lively way opined as to the direction in which these properly lie and how they should be discharged. Each lecture was followed by discussion and although the numbers present were somewhat lower than in previous years, the quality of contributions to the discussions showed the keen interest of those present in the subjects raised. All concerned felt that once more, the series had served a very useful purpose.

During the past year, the Royal Commission on the law relating to Mental Illness and Deficiency completed its work and reported to the Minister. Among the recommendations made in it are proposals to repeal the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and the Mental Deficiency Acts and replace them with a simpler code, embodied in one Act and more in keeping with present day concepts of mental disorder. This simplification would be most welcome, for the legal complexities of these Acts are confusing, involved and labyrinthine even to the lawyer. To the layman they are virtually incomprehensible. The Commission also made recommendations concerning Local Health Authorities' functions and expressed the view that they should play a much wider part in the Mental Health Services, particularly in the field of community care. Parliamentary consideration of these recommendations is awaited with interest.

Much lip-service is paid to the needs of the mentally ill and the mentally sub-normal. Improvement of the Mental Health Services generally will reflect the sincerity of the concerns expressed.

Cases under care at beginning of year	...	...	...	23
Cases referred during year	...	...	...	16
Cases dealt with during year	...	...	...	39
Cases discharged during year	...	...	...	17
Cases under care at end of year	...	...	...	22

Referring Agencies.				<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
General Practitioners	...	...	...	3	4	7
Other L.H.A's.	...	...	...	1	1	2
Health Visitors	...	...	...	—	2	2
Consultant Psychiatrist	...	...	...	1	—	1
Self-referred	...	...	...	1	1	2
British Legion	...	...	...	1	—	1
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	—	1	1
				7	9	16

Classification :				<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mentally Ill	...	...	...	4	7	11
Organic (senility, etc.)	...	...	...	2	1	3
Psychopathic personality	...	...	...	1	1	2
				7	9	16

Dewsbury General Hospital Psychiatric Out-patient Clinics :—

Sessions worked	...	...	...	...	48
New Dewsbury patients seen	...	...	...	...	123
Old Dewsbury patients seen	...	...	...	...	339

Visits and Interviews.

Visits	292
Interviews	...	...	...	...	196
Sessions worked at Child Guidance Centre...	...	...	...	...	259

OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The Centre, or Orchard School as the Council wish it to be known, has continued to do remarkably good work throughout the year. The Staff is: Supervisor (Female, Qualified), 5 Assistant Supervisors (Females, Unqualified 4, Males Unqualified 1), 1 Caretaker (Male, full-time), and 1 Kitchen Helper (part-time).

The number of approved places in the School is 75 and the average attendance throughout the year for all children was 53, the figures separately for Dewsbury and West Riding are 30 and 23. Transport for the children is by bus, operating under contract. As in previous years the dinners are supplied by the Education Committee through the School Meals Service, and in needy cases the meal is free.

The children are now organised into 5 groups, ranging from Nursery (4-11 years), Juniors (9-14), Seniors (12 plus), Older Boys (16 plus) and Older Girls (16 plus). Children are fitted into the groups having regard to their mental capacity and age.

In 1957 an extension to the school was completed to provide a handicraft room for boys over 16 together with the necessary toilet and cloakroom accommodation. This additional room has enabled an expansion of the handicraft work to be achieved and was the reason for the appointment of a Male Assistant Supervisor, who is responsible for this group of boys

and teaches them carpentry, gardening and other forms of creative work. There is a large variety of handicraft work done in all groups in the school, and the work of the children is on show on the Open Day when the school is open for inspection by the public, this year on the 8th July. The things made, include rugs, lampshades, shopping bags and baskets, waste-paper baskets, imitation jewellery and many other useful and decorative articles which are in great demand from friends and others. The sales of handicrafts during the year totalled £203 13s. 1d.

A student from the National Association of Mental Health who was taking the Diploma Course attended at the school from 3rd March, 1958, until 10th April, 1958, at the request of the Association.

The usual activities have taken place during the year including the Annual Outings, Open Days, Christmas Parties and a Bring & Buy Sale and Garden Party by the Parent Teachers' Association on June 25th when £34 was made towards the Annual Outing. The Parent Teacher Association continues to be active and is based on a firm interest in the children and the school by both parents and teachers.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL
OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER
DISEASES**

The Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.
(Other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital or occurring in Hosiptal	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	58	14	—
Erysipelas	3	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	5	—
Pneumonia	7	—	35†
Measles	249	1	—
Whooping Cough	32	3	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	11	—	—
Dysentery	154	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	2	2	1
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)* ...	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis (P.)† ...	14	14	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—
	539	41	36

†Some cases of pneumonia are not notifiable. The deaths from pneumonia are not related to the notifications.

*Non-paralytic. †Paralytic.

**DETAILS OF THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS
OF THE YEAR 1958.**

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	10	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	5	9	17	58
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7
Pneumonia ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Measles ...	4	2	1	—	—	1	4	2	14	68	88	65	249
Whooping Cough ...	—	2	3	1	5	15	3	1	1	—	1	—	32
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	5	—	1	—	11
Dysentery ...	9	39	32	29	16	14	12	2	1	—	—	—	154
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis (N.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis (P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	2	3	—	14
Optic'mia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	28	47	37	36	27	38		8	31	77	105	84	539

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 5 years	5—14	15—44	45—64	65 & over	Age not known	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	14	42	2	—	—	—	58
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia ...	3	2	—	1	1	—	7
Measles ...	154	95	—	—	—	—	249
Whooping Cough ...	14	18	—	—	—	—	32
Food poisoning ...	6	4	1	—	—	—	11
Dysentery ...	49	62	19	1	—	23	154
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis (P.) ...	8	5	1	—	—	—	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis (N.P.) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	251	228	31	4	2	23	539

Tuberculosis.

Total Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1958.

	M	F.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	95	47	142
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	25	41
	<u>111</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>183</u>

Summary in Age Groups.

Age	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0—5	1	1	2	—	1	1
5—15	1	4	5	1	3	4
16—25	9	6	15	4	3	7
26—35	29	13	42	5	4	9
36—45	12	13	25	1	7	8
46—55	16	6	22	3	6	9
56—65	18	1	19	1	—	1
66 upwards ...	9	3	12	1	1	2
Totals	95	47	142	16	25	41

Tuberculosis Mortality 1958.

Age Periods	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	1	1	2	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—	—	2	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	3	4	—	—	—

Mortality from respiratory tuberculosis :—0.08 per 1,000 population.

Mortality from non-respiratory tuberculosis :—Nil.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was voluntarily notifiable in Dewsbury from 1907 and compulsorily notifiable throughout the country from 1912. The following table shows the decline in the notifications and deaths from 1912 to the present time.

Tuberculosis.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1912—1915 (average)	107·5	31·7	139·2	51·8	16·8
1916—1920 (average)	97·4	15·6	113	42·4	11·6
1921—1925 (average)	43·6	9·4	53	33·6	9·2
1926—1930 (average)	38·6	15·2	53·8	36·6	9·4
1931—1935 (average)	41·4	18·8	60·2	32·2	7·4
1936—1940 (average)	45	21·6	66·6	22·8	5·8
1941—1945 (average)	31·4	12·6	44	20·6	9·0
1946—1950 (average)	24·8	16	40·8	14	5
1936	42	23	65	24	12
1937	55	22	77	22	8
1938	51	29	80	16	6
1939	32	15	47	25	2
1940	45	19	64	27	1
1941	39	19	58	28	6
1942	31	4	35	19	15
1943	32	10	42	20	11
1944	29	11	40	16	5
1945	26	19	45	20	8
1946	20	12	32	11	5
1947	31	15	46	19	9
1948	22	18	40	13	5
1949	26	20	46	12	6
1950	25	15	40	15	—
1951	31	8	39	17	—
1952	25	9	34	12	1
1953	30	17	47	7	1
1954	8	6	14	8	1
1955	20	9	29	4	—
1956	22	7	29	4	2
1957	14	8	22	2	1
1958	17	9	26	4	—

The numbers of new notifications of Tuberculosis in 1958 in Dewsbury was 26 ; of these, 17 were pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary. 136 contacts were examined for the first time, 87 old contacts were re-examined ; 4 persons died from the disease and 23 were removed from the register as recovered and in addition, during the year, 209 contacts were discharged after examination. 21 patients received treatment in a sanatorium and the number of persons vaccinated under the contact scheme with B.C.G. was 44.

Reference is made earlier under the heading of "Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care" of the work which has been done to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis and the follow up of cases.

A notification of death from tuberculosis of a person who has not been previously notified is treated as a new notification and the usual contact procedure is observed. Any child referred to clinic by a general practitioner or by the Health Department is mantouxed and if negative offered B.C.G. vaccination.

Venereal Disease

Treatment of this disease was carried out at the Special Treatment Centre at Dewsbury General Hospital.

The following table shows the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the area in which patients dealt with for the first time resided.

Name of County or County Borough	Dewsbury	West Riding	Total
Number of cases from each area :—			
Syphilis	2	11	13
Gonorrhoea	20	5	25
Other conditions	45	68	113
TOTALS	67	84	151

Food Poisoning

The annual return of Food Poisoning Notifications required by the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1958, is included overleaf.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

Appendix D. (i).

1. Local Authority—Dewsbury C.B. Year 1958.

2. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General :—

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nil.	4	6	1	11

(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained. Nil.

(c) Fatal Cases. Nil.

3. Particulars of Outbreaks. Nil.

4. Single Cases. Agent not identified. 11

5. Salmonella Infections, not Food Borne. Nil.

Cancer.

No. of Deaths from Cancer during 1958 ... 135

Rate per 1,000 population, 1958 ... 2.5

Deaths from Cancer in Age Periods :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 25 years ...	—	—	—
25—44 years ...	3	3	6
45—64 years ...	24	25	49
65—74 years ...	22	20	42
Over 75 years ...	18	20	38
	67	68	135

Cancer Deaths 1950-58.

Year	Total No. of Deaths from Cancer All sites	Deaths from Cancer of the Lung		
		Total	Males	Females
1950	108	8	6	2
1951	106	12	10	2
1952	116	17	15	2
1953	104	20	16	4
1954	119	19	18	1
1955	97	11	10	1
1956	113	24	21	3
1957	117	22	21	1
1958	135	24	21	3

Public Health Inspector's Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Halifax Road,
Dewsbury.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1958.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the
County Borough of Dewsbury.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am pleased to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department for the year 1958.

This report is on similar lines to my reports in previous years, in which I have attempted to summarise under their respective headings, the conditions prevailing in all sections of the duties set out in the Sanitary Officer's Orders, with the exception of Public Cleansing.

The Slaughterhouse Act 1958 and various Regulations made thereunder came into force at the latter end of the year and these are referred to in my report under the heading of Meat Inspection.

The Air Pollution problem still remains a big factor within the County Borough but several industrialists have adapted their plants to conform with the provisions of the Clean Air Act. The Dewsbury (Valley Road) Smoke Control Order 1958, was confirmed by the Minister during 1958 making this the first Smoke Control Area within the County Borough. The Order becomes operative in September, 1959.

Further progress has been maintained in connection with the Slum Clearance Programme during the year, 207 houses have been demolished and 1,371 persons comprising 459 families have been re-housed. In addition to the above, six houses were closed, necessitating the re-housing of a further 14 persons comprising six families.

Once again in presenting this report I have pleasure in thanking the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committees for their continued assistance and support throughout the year. To the Medical Officer of Health I express my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation he has so readily given, and to the staff of Inspectors, Clerks and workmen, I record my sincere thanks for their loyal services in the execution of the duties of the Department.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. HAWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Staff.

The inspectorial staff comprises the Chief Public Health Inspector and five District Public Health Inspectors one of whom is appointed Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

During the year one vacancy of District Public Health Inspector occurred, Mr. A. Clough leaving in May to take up an appointment as Additional Public Health Inspector with the Holmfirth Urban District Council and this vacancy was not filled until December. Mr. Fred Burton commenced duties on the 8th December, 1958. The remaining staff of three clerks, and two van drivers/disinfectors (trained in rodent control) remained unchanged.

In addition to the statutory qualification held by all the District Public Health Inspectors, they also hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for the Inspection of Meat & Other Foods, whilst additional qualifications held include :—

Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works ;
Sanitary & Domestic Engineering Certificate.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.**1. Number of Food premises in the Area, by type of business :—**

Butchers	...	...	...	66
Bakers & Pastry Cooks	...	...	...	29
Confectioners	...	...	...	142
Dairies & Milk Shops	...	...	...	178
Fishmongers	...	...	...	25
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	62
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	...	...	...	49
Grocers & Provision Dealers	...	...	...	133
Health Food Stores	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	247
Snack Bars	...	...	...	6

2. Number of Food premises registered under—

- (a) Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 286
(b) Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949 :—
(Premises and Persons) 195

3. Number of inspections of registered food premises :—

Ice Cream	...	...	...	119
Preserved Foods, &c.	...	...	...	135
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	147

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1956.

The enforcement of the above Regulations continues and a considerable amount of work has been completed without resorting to legal action.

Food & Drugs Act Notices served.	Notices remedied.
36	33
No. of Conditions remedied.	
112	

4. Educational Activities :—

The personal approach to traders and employees regarding the handling and storage of food has been maintained by the District Public Health Inspectors with good results. A noticeably higher standard of hygiene has been attained.

5. Method of disposal of condemned food :—

Condemned foods are collected and removed for disposal to the Corporation's Destructor Plant.

6. Special examination of a stock or consignment :—

No examination was called for during the year.

Adulteration.

The recognised minimum rate of sampling is three samples per 1,000 population per annum, so taking Dewsbury's population as roughly 50,000, this would equal 150 samples per year.

It has long been the practice in Dewsbury to exceed the minimum requirement, and during the year 199 samples were taken for chemical analysis, which gives an equivalent rate of 3.9 samples per 1,000 population.

199 visits were made for the purpose of taking samples under the Food & Drugs Act, 10 visits in respect of formal samples and 189 for informal samples. 199 samples were taken, 196 of which were found to be genuine and 3 adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration of 1.5%.

Number of samples taken during the past five years :—

Suggested					
Guide Rate	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
150	314	261	295	263	199

Taking the population as 50,000 approximately, the rate per 1,000 :

Suggested					
Guide Rate	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
3.0	6.3	5.2	5.9	5.2	3.9

The results of the analysis of samples :—

Milk :					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number taken ...	123	115	103	93	80
Number adulterated ...	6	8	5	3	0
Percentage adulterated	4.87	6.96	4.85	2.79	0
Drugs :					
Number taken ...	9	11	8	0	2
Number adulterated ...	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage adulterated	0	0	0	0	0

Samples of Food and Drugs sent to the Public Analyst for Examination

Article	Samples Taken	Informal		Formal		Total	
		Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd
Milk	80	80	—	—	—	80	—
Ice Cream	14	14	—	—	—	14	—
Other Food & Drugs—							
Beef Sausage	18	18	—	—	—	18	—
Black Pudding	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Brandy	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Brawn	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Confectionery	5	5	—	—	—	5	—
Gin	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ketchup	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lollipop	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meat pie	10	10	—	—	—	10	—
Polony	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Flour	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pork sausage	19	17	2	—	—	17	—
Potted meat	10	9	1	—	—	9	—
Rum	3	—	—	3	—	3	—
Sausage	11	11	—	—	—	11	—
Steak & Kidney Pie	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Whisky	3	—	—	3	—	3	—
Jelly	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Jam	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Soup	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Margarine	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Slimming Tablets	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Indigestion Tablets	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sweets	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Totals	199	186	3	10	—	196	—

Particulars of Adulteration.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence
1383	Pork Sausage	Contained only 61·2% meat
1398	„	Contained only 54·4% meat
1426	Potted Meat	Contained only 55·2% meat.

A warning was given to the producers concerned.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

100 per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered at seven private slaughterhouses within the Borough was maintained throughout the year and the quality of meat remained high. Sunday meat inspection duty is still carried out at one of the slaughterhouses and worked on rota by the District Public Health Inspectors.

Further legislation in relation to slaughterhouses was enacted in the form of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 and became operative from August 1st. This new Act amends certain provisions of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 relating to slaughterhouses and knackers yards and also amends the Slaughter of Animals Act 1933-1955, and sections 151(1) of the Factories Act, 1937.

Regulations were made under the above Act, namely, The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958, The Slaughter of Animals Prevention of Cruelty Regulations 1958, The Slaughter of Pigs (Anaesthesia) Regulations 1958. Parts II and III of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 will not be enforceable until a date to be appointed by the Minister.

766 visits were made to slaughterhouses and in consequence 4 tons 17 cwts. 2 qrs. 2 stone 11 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for food. The number of animals slaughtered was 1,209 cattle other than cows, 329 cows, 32 calves, 4,285 sheep and 5,174 pigs. Offals and small quantities of meat surrendered by the butchers are collected by this Department and disposed of by incineration, whilst carcasses found to be unfit for food are dyed by the inspectors before being sold by the butchers to manufacturers of non-edible products.

There were no horses slaughtered in the Borough.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1209	329	42	4285	5174	—
Number inspected	1209	329	42	4285	5174	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses						
condemned	2	2	1	1	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	0.10	0.60	3.12	0.02	0.03	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses						
condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	67	75	—	—	36	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	5.01	22.9	—	—	0.69	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions						
Whole carcasses	—	—	—	2	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	2	—	3	—	—

No. of inspections of meat shops and meat stalls	...	449
No. of inspections of food preparers (meat)	...	69
No. of Licences to slaughter animals held on 31st Dec., 1958	...	26

Other Foods

Number of visits to other Food Premises	...	512
„ „ Fried Fish Shops	...	93
„ „ Bakehouses	...	69
„ „ food preparers (other than meat)	...	694
		Total 1368

Particulars of other food surrendered as unfit for food of man :—

TINNED FOOD—

Fruit	...	511 tins
Meat	...	480 „
Vegetables	...	346 „
Soup	...	27 „
Milk	...	65 „
Fish	...	79 „
Other Foods	...	22 „

OTHER FOODS—

Butter	...	22½ lbs.
Beef Sausage	...	18 „
Bacon	...	11 „ 6 ozs.
Pork Sausage	...	6 „
Lard	...	56 „
Beef	...	73 „
Cockles	...	48 „
Currants	...	12 „
Potatoes	...	10 cwts. 6 lb.
Pickled Onions	...	2 jars
Pickles	...	1 „
Peaches	...	50 boxes
Jellies	...	4 packets
Watercress	...	10 baskets

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Distributors	...	46
„ Dairy Premises	...	13
„ Inspections of Milk Shops and Dairies	...	147

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, held at 31st December, 1958, was :—

Pasteurised—

Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences	...	2
Dealers Licences	...	29
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	12

Sterilised—

Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	166
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	8

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, held at 31st December, 1958, was :—

Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	32
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	11

Chemical Analysis.

The legal requirement for milk is a minimum content of 3.0% butter fat and 8.5% solids not fat. During the year 80 samples were taken, all of which were reported genuine.

Month	Number of samples taken	Average Results.		Number adulterated
		Fat	Solids not fat	
January	8	3.70	8.84	—
February	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—
June	9	3.85	8.79	—
July	10	4.08	8.78	—
August	9	4.10	8.74	—
October	12	4.34	8.81	—
November	12	4.47	9.05	—
December	20	4.13	8.84	—
Total	80	4.09	8.83	—

Bacteriological Analysis.

Samples of milk are sent to the County Laboratory at Wakefield as a matter of routine for examination. 190 samples were reported as satisfactory after the prescribed test and 4 unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the type of examination carried out and the results ; appropriate action was taken where unsatisfactory results were obtained.

Designation	Type of Test							
	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Biological B. Tuberculosis	
	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.
Ordinary	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	19	4	—	—	—	—	20	—
Pasteurised... ..	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Total	94	4	70	—	1	—	25	—

ICE CREAM.

Sampling continued during the year and 154 visits were made to premises selling or manufacturing ice cream. Samples were sent for both chemical and bacteriological examination.

Chemical Analysis.

None of the 14 samples taken during the year fell below 5.0% fat, the present standard, whilst some reached as high as 11.5% which is a good indication of the quality of the ice cream offered for sale in the Borough.

The results of analysis of samples taken during the past five years by this Department are shown in the following tables.

Fat Content	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0.0% to 0.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.0% to 1.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0% to 2.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.0% to 3.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.0% to 4.9%	2	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.0% and over	45	95.7	61	100	37	100	36	100	14	100

The Public Analyst reported on the samples taken during 1958 as follows :—

Month	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
April	4	4	—
May	4	4	—
August	4	4	—
October	2	2	—
Total	14	14	—

Bacteriological Analysis.

There are 4 producers of ice cream with manufacturing premises within the Borough. Production is controlled by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1951.

The grades given to samples of ice cream are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in the laboratory and are as follows :—

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.

Grade 1	...	...	4½ hours or more
" 2	...	...	2½ to 4 hours
" 3	...	...	½ to 2 hours
" 4	...	...	0

Judgment of bacteriological cleanliness is based on a series of samples—too much attention to any one given sample is useless for technical reasons. It has been suggested that over a six monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should be Grade 1, 80% in Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

The Graded results of the samples with differentiation for ice cream manufactured in the Borough and outside, are as follows:—

Manufactured in Dewsbury—

Number of Premises 4.	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Methylene Blue Test ...	17	7	2	0

Manufactured outside Dewsbury—

Number of Premises 7.				
Methylene Blue Test ...	11	7	3	2
Number of Samples— 49	28	14	5	2

Table showing a monthly analysis of ice cream samples:—

Month				No. of Samples	Meth. Blue Test Grades			
					1.	2.	3.	4.
April	...	...	...	4	3	1	—	—
May	...	...	...	4	2	2	—	—
June	...	...	...	6	4	2	—	—
July	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
August	...	...	...	4	3	1	—	—
September	...	...	...	5	3	2	—	—
October	...	...	...	22	9	6	5	2
Total				49	28	14	5	2

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

Analysis of Inspections.

The table which follows shows the varied nature of the visits made by the Public Health Inspector under the heading of general sanitary administration.

Nature of Inspection.				Primary Insp'ns	Re- Inspections	Total Visits
Housing Conditions :						
Dwellinghouse inspections—						
Under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	747	1236	1983
„ Housing Acts...	...	...	...	953	653	1606
„ Housing Acts (overcrowding)	...	...	...	32	3	35
„ Housing Acts (classifications)	...	...	...	179	32	211
„ Housing Acts (clearance areas)	...	...	...	167	193	360
„ Housing Acts (Individual Unfit)	...	...	...	18	3	21
Re Accumulations	...	...	...	54	17	71
Re Cellars Flooding	...	...	...	60	73	133
Re Yards, Courts, &c.	...	...	...	44	7	51
Re Water Supply	...	...	...	49	87	136
Inspections for the M.O.H.	...	...	...	172	—	172

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ds	Re- Inspections	Total Visits
Visits to :			
Schools	40	14	54
Entertainment Places...	35	9	44
Piggeries	14	5	19
Public Conveniences ...	207	5	212
Street Gullies and Sewers	97	15	112
Markets	1355	—	1355
Stable Premises	23	6	29
Animals and Birds	8	1	9
Tents, Vans and Sheds	57	28	85
Refuse Tips	44	—	44
Pet Shops	11	—	11
Common-lodging-houses	1	—	1
Offensive Trades	5	—	5
Miscellaneous	1204	—	1204
Interviews (Owners, etc.) ...	809	—	809
Visits for Water Sampling	2	—	2

Complaints.

Number and nature of complaints received and investigated :—

Dampness ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Vermin—Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Refuse Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sanitary Accommodation :								
Water Closets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Cisterns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Closet drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Supply :								
Defective pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Washing Accommodation :								
Sinks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sink Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drainage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Water in Cellar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
General :								
Fireplaces ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Roofs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Chimneys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Plasterwork ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Eavesgutters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Windows ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total							...	496

Nuisances.

Nuisances found ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	923
Nuisances remedied ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804

Action under Public Health Act, 1936.

Notices Served.		Notices Complied With.	
Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
21	345	35	357

Action under Dewsbury Corporation Act, 1933 (S.20)

Notices Served.	Notices Complied With
48	44

Housing Statistics.

1.—Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2096
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	4213
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Rent Act, 1957	128
(d)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	151
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	345

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal Notices :—

	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	346
--	---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a)	Proceedings under sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil.
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	21
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	16
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	19
(c)	Proceedings under sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.
(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses for which undertakings were submitted and accepted by Council	Nil.
(4)	Number of Dwelling-houses made fit on undertakings accepted by Council... ..	Nil.
(5)	Number of Dwelling-houses voluntarily closed by owners ...	6
(d)	Proceedings under section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

4.—Housing Act, 1957.—Overcrowding :—

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	35
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	35
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	174
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding	0
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year...	17
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	92
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.
(e)	Temporary overcrowding Licences granted	Nil.

RODENT CONTROL.

Rats and Mice.

The work of disinfection of all types of premises continues as in previous years. Dwelling-houses are entitled to the service free whilst all business premises are subject to a charge for labour and material plus administration costs. A slight disruption of this service was caused towards the latter part of the year due to the illness of one of the rodent operators.

Two comprehensive treatments were given to the Corporation sewers within the Borough, labour being supplied by the Borough Engineer. In addition 10% of the remaining sewers were also test baited.

The following table shows the number of visits and treatments of various types of property :—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	NON-AGRICULTURAL			AGRI- CULTURAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	121	16487	5952	68
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :				
(a) Notification	7	91	15	—
(b) Survey under the Act	—	—	—	—
(c) Otherwise (<i>e.g.</i> , visited primarily for some other purpose)	12	134	1193	14
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	34	397	1442	31
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to be infested by—				
(a) Rats (Major)	1	0	0	0
(Minor)	3	42	11	1
(b) Mice (Major)	0	1	0	0
(Minor)	6	42	4	0
V. Number of infested properties in Section IV treated by Local Authority	10	85	15	1
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	26	241	49	3

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Throughout the year 212 observations were made on industrial chimneys and 13 visits to boiler plants were necessary. Contact with Engineers has been maintained in an effort to minimise the emission of excessive smoke.

The method of observation in some instances was by comparison with the Ringleman Chart. Five contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations, 1957, were reported upon necessitating the sending of warning letters.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1958.

The average monthly deposit of soot per square mile showed an increase on last year of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Estimation of sulphur by lead peroxide method.

OBSERVATIONS AT SAVILE TOWN.

				Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO ₂ (louvered cover)
January	...	...	...	3.71
February	...	...	...	3.29
March	...	...	...	2.30
April	...	...	...	2.39
May	...	...	...	1.97
June	...	...	...	1.51
July	...	...	...	1.38
August	...	...	...	1.44
September	...	...	...	1.45
October	...	...	...	2.50
November	...	...	...	3.38
December	...	...	...	4.18

Meteorological Report, 1958.

OBSERVATIONS AT CROW NEST PARK.

				Rainfall inches	Sunshine	
					Hours	Minutes
January	...	...	...	2.01	50	0
February	...	...	...	4.75	85	10
March	...	...	...	1.70	106	30
April	...	...	...	0.51	144	40
May	...	...	...	3.12	147	40
June	...	...	...	4.92	112	10
July	...	...	...	4.45	141	50
August	...	...	...	2.80	119	20
September	...	...	...	2.79	118	45
October	...	...	...	1.81	120	7
November	...	...	...	2.61	47	55
December	...	...	...	3.86	27	55

Atmospheric Pollution
Record of Observations with Deposit Gauges for the Year 1958.

Month	Gauge Situate at Ravensthorpe (Sewage Works)		Gauge Situate at Whitley		Gauge Situate at Savile Town (Gas Works)		Gauge Situate at Dewsbury (Municipal Buildings)	
	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.
January	696	17.76	412	10.51	953	24.28	772	19.68
February	593	15.12	428	10.91	865	22.01	913	23.28
March	472	12.02	417	10.64	720	18.36	652	16.62
April	335	8.56	340	8.66	690	17.58	441	11.25
May	698	17.80	544	13.89	898	22.89	705	17.96
June	1002	25.50	784	19.99	699	17.82	933	23.77
July	562	14.33	546	13.93	677	17.28	513	13.08
August	746	19.02	430	10.97	681	17.34	598	15.26
September	760	19.36	438	11.17	736	18.76	657	16.74
October	360	9.18	235	5.99	655	16.72	268	6.84
November	405	10.34	372	9.50	637	16.23	460	11.73
December	729	18.59	601	15.34	943	24.05	749	19.11
Total Deposit	7358	182.58	5547	141.50	9354	233.32	7661	195.31
Average per month	613	15.21	462	11.77	779	19.44	638	16.27
Average per month for all gauges 15.67 tons of soot deposited per square mile.								

M.—Metric tons of soot deposited per 100 sq. kilometres.

E.—English tons of soot deposited per sq. mile.

Rag Flock.

Under the Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, 4 licences relating to premises manufacturing or storing rag flock were renewed and 2 upholstery premises registered. A total of 9 visits was made to these premises during the year.

Five formal samples were taken and submitted for analysis and all were reported genuine. One formal sample of fibre and one formal samples of feathers were also taken and submitted for analysis and reported genuine.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

Four formal and five informal samples of fertilisers and three formal and two informal samples of feeding stuffs were taken during the period.

Pharmacy and Poisons.

45 visits were made to premises which were registered as Listed Sellers under Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. There were no contraventions of the Act.

Vermin.

31 visits were made to verminous premises and 14 visits to premises found to be dirty.

Insect and kindred pests were dealt with by spraying and fumigating with the most up-to-date insecticides. In all cases the treatment proved satisfactory. Verminous clothing and beddings are treated by steam disinfection at the Corporation disinfection plant at the Municipal Buildings.

In all, 6 houses with a total of 12 rooms have been treated. In addition, 4,740 articles of bedding, clothing and furniture, etc., were disinfested. One business premise was also treated for vermin.

The service to local manufacturers requiring disinfection certificates for goods treated before exportation has continued.

Infectious Diseases.

No. of visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	145
No. of visits to investigate cases of food poisoning	1
No. of visits re infectious disease contacts	1
No. of houses disinfested after cases of infectious disease	73
No. of rooms " " " " " "	93
No. of articles " " " " " "	34,837
No. of library books " " " " " "	80

In all cases the bedding is collected by the staff of the Department, and steam disinfested.

Refuse Accommodation.

431 inspections were made and 86 dustbins renewed or provided.

Factories Act, 1937.

No. of inspections (Mechanical Power)	61
No. of inspections (No Mechanical Power)	11
No. of re-inspections (Mechanical Power)	13
No. of re-inspections (No Mechanical Power)	0
No. of inspections (Outworkers)	3

**Inspections of Factories by Public Health Inspectors for
Purposes of Provisions as to Health.**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	54	31	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 applies :				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	291	134	5	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
Total	345	165	9	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

Particulars	No. of cases defects found				No. of Prose- cutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Want of cleanliness ...	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective ...	31	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not relating to Outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	5	—	1	—

Number of outworkers ... 4

Drainage.

Plans of all proposed drainage work are submitted for the consideration of this Department before their approval.

The Department's staff is responsible for the supervision and testing of all new drainage work, including new drains and alterations to existing ones, by the use of either smoke, colour or chemicals.

Drain Tests :**Total Length of drains tested by smoke—**

4 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,069 feet
6 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,965 feet
9 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 feet
12 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 feet

No. of drains tested and inspected—

Inspections of drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	760
Smoke tests—new drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Smoke tests—existing drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Colour tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Other tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Chemical tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Shops Acts.

No. of Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	465
„ Re-Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Shops entered on Register (31st Dec., 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	743

Merchandise Marks Acts.

455 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of the Acts, minor contraventions being put right by informal action.

Printed by
J. Ward & Co. (Printers) Ltd.
Wesley Place, Dewsbury.
